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AN HISTORICAL STUDY

OF

HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

BY

JOEL HATHEWAY, 1878-

(A.B. Williams, 1899; A.M. Boston Univeristy, 1920)

A DISSERTATION

submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy

GRADUATE SCHOOL

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

1925.

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Spanish language - Verb

Series

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INTRODUCTION.

Language has its origin in simple and crude beginnings which reflect primitive conditions. As intelligence increases and civilization develops language is elaborated to meet new needs. In the process of elaboration over-development appears to be inevitable. The progress of grammar comes to emphasize unnecessary distinctions. The tendency of every live language is to split into dialects leading to the multiplication of forms having the same signification. These forms may exist for a time in the standard language, but in accordance with the tendency of language to get rid of unnecessary discriminations and useless duplications of forms, a process of simplification sets in. Language works toward a stage in which each word, each form, each tone, shall serve only one purpose and in which any one purpose shall be served by only one form. In this way classical Sanskrit simplified the Vedic verb system; and the modern dialects of India have still further simplified the classical Sanskrit. Modern Persian has been shorn of its inflections until it has almost reached the isolating stage. Among the Germanic languages, the simplification is most striking in the noun and adjective declensions. English has cast away all artificial gender and has deprived the adjective of all inflection except that of comparison. In Middle English there once existed a full series of pronoun formations in -s, e.g. hisen, hern, ourn, by the side of the forms in -s, his, ours, theirs.

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etc. The former series now exists only in uncultivated dialect.

The languages which are founded upon Classical Latin have greatly simplified the grammatical apparatus of the parent language, tending, like all other Indo-Germanic languages to become more analytic. Little is left of the elaborate inflection of noun and adjective, its loss being supplied by an extended use of prepositions and by a less flexible word order. The verb has undergone the greatest changes. Numerous forms have fallen into disuse and disappeared. Some have been replaced by new formations when the need arose, but in general the number of distinct forms has been greatly decreased and the process has been one of simplification.

An apparent exception is found in the present employment of the two forms of the Spanish imperfect subjunctive, which may be conveniently referred to as "hubiese and hubiera."

According to native Spaniards there is no difference at present between these two tenses in meaning and use, except that hubiera is used occasionally as a pluperfect indicative and that hubiese should not be used in the apodosis of a conditional sentence.

Modern Spanish writers differ a great deal in their preference for one or the other of these forms. A count of the -se and -ra forms occurring in about fifty pages of text, taken at random from the works of Pío Baroja, Pereda, Blasco Ibañez, Ricardo León, and Martínez Sierra shows the following results.

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In the first 52 pages ^{of} Mare Nostrum, Blasco Ibañez uses hubiese forty-four times, hubiera only three times. The preponderance of the -se forms is in part due to the author's frequent employment of simile after como si. But the rare occurrence of the -ra form would seem to indicate also that the author either intentionally avoids the form or that it does not readily come into his mind. The fact that Blasco's origin is Valencian, his native tongue Catalán - which has lost the -ra form entirely -, may be the explanation. It should be noted also that Blasco occasionally employs the -se form in a pure apodosis.

In the first 56 pages of "Los Recursos de la Astucia," Pío Baroja employs the -se form five times, the -ra form twenty-nine times. Baroja's sharp, concise style prevents any very extensive use of the subjunctive. But it is clear that he prefers the -ra form whenever it can be used.

In the first 51 pages of "Tu Eres La Paz" by Martínez Sierra we find 16 examples of the -ra form. It should be stated, however that the word quisiera in its usual meaning accounts for eight of these. Only in one instance does the -ra form have indicative force. The -se form is used 10 times. No conclusion can be drawn as to the preference of Martínez Sierra for one form or the other.

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Blasco Ibañez stands at one extreme, Pereda at the other. Pío Baroja stands with Pereda in his preference for the form in -ra. Martínez Sierra and Ricardo León are conservative and non-committal, as might be expected.

It is thus clear that there is a great deal of room for personal preference and considerable resultant confusion in the present day use of these forms. The part however which regional, dialectal influence plays might well be investigated.

A careful observation of the uses of hubiese and hubiera in a few pages of *Don Quixote* led me to believe that the employment of these forms by Cervantes is by no means indiscriminate. In the great majority of cases there seems to be a psychological basis for his choice, even though either form might have been permitted by the rules of grammar.

The purpose of the present study is to make an historical investigation into the uses of these forms in representative works from the *Cid* to *Don Quixote*. Such a study will show how the forms were used at first, and how and when changes in usage have arisen. It will afford a basis for determining in a later study

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whether the alleged confusion in modern Spanish is real or not. The feeling of the writer is that some distinction is made, under normal circumstances, even by present day writers. This does not exclude recognition of the fact that personal bias, dialectal influence, archaizing tendencies, or other factors may operate to distort normal practice. Even when this happens there is some basis, logical, illogical or psychological, for the way in which the forms are used. Such factors when sufficiently strong, such influences when favorably exerted, may change the normal trend of development and lead to the practical disappearance of one form or the other. So it is stated by Bello Cuervo (Gramática - Notas § 94) that the form in -se is gaining ground in Spain, - although we have seen that there are notable exceptions - and that in South America, at least in Colombia, the form in -ra predominates. This is exactly what might be expected in Spain, where the classical and literary tradition is strong and unbroken, and the form which is numerically the stronger, would naturally tend to encroach upon the sphere of the other. It is also what might reasonably take place in South America, for colonies are usually more conservative than the mother country in matters of language and worship the historical tradition from a distance, misunderstanding it and misapplying it. Hence the lines of language development tend to diverge.

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ORIGIN OF HUBIERA AND HUBIESE.

Classical Latin possessed a pluperfect indicative of late and local origin, formed by adding the imperfect tense of esse to the perfect stem of the verb; e.g. amav and eram; habu and eram, etc. This tense could also be used as a simple imperfect or preterite.

The origin of the Spanish form in -ra is proved through the irregular verbs. Were we dependent for our information solely upon verbs of the first Latin conjugation we might well question whether e.g. amara did not represent both Latin amarem and amaveram. One or two examples will make the matter clear:

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Old Spanish</u>
habueram	oviera
habueras	ovieras
habuerat	oviera
habueramus	ovieramos
habueratis	ovieredes
habuerant	ovieran.

The only way in which the change of the stem vowel can be explained is by recognizing that the sound of the u of the ending is transferred to the stem syllable. Habui > haube > hoube > obe. The b is written y throughout the early period. The "etymological" b has been restored in modern Spanish through the influence of professional scholars. Cupe is derived from a late Latin capui = cepi.

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ovieras	habueras
oviera	habuerat
ovieramos	habueramus
ovierades	habueratis
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Latin habuisssem has given us hubiese with the vowel change noted above. As the imperfect subjunctive disappeared, the form in -se took the place of the Latin imperfect, as well as that of the pluperfect. It was therefore used with great frequency in old Spanish. Later on, the compound pluperfect was developed, but the double meaning of the form survives even in modern Spanish.

The plan of the present study does not call for a detailed statement of the origin of other verb forms but a word or two on the future subjunctive and on the conditional may not be out of place.

The future imperfect indicative and the perfect subjunctive of Latin have become fused in the Spanish future subjunctive. It was widely used in early Spanish. Its use has now come to be felt as a luxury and it is of very rare occurrence. Most languages have done away with the future subjunctive altogether. In Spanish its place has to a considerable extent been taken by the forms in -ra and -se. These latter are therefore of much more frequent occurrence in modern Spanish than in Old Spanish.

The future indicative of Classical Latin disappeared. Its place was for a time taken by the present indicative. When the need for a future tense was felt a new form was developed by combining the present tense of aver (habēre) with the present infinitive. At first the auxiliary could precede the infinitive,

** Greverius uses this form once [See page 125, line 17. (Op. Cit.)] - "rentitoloia"*

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In the same way a past tense of the future indicative was formed by combining the imperfect tense of aver with the present infinitive. It was used with indicative force in the protasis of conditional sentences introduced by si, and in the apodosis of conditional sentences, where the protasis was expressed by a form in -se, used as an imperfect. If the protasis called for the -se form as a pluperfect, the apodosis required the form in -ra. This distinction is followed throughout early Spanish.

Just why the Latin future disappeared is a matter of speculation. The Latin future of the third and fourth conjugations was, except in the first person singular, exactly identical with the present subjunctive. The present subjunctive has survived, - why not the future indicative?

I believe, although I have found no authority for it, that the cause is to be sought in the influence of the Germanic languages spoken by the invading tribes which broke up the Roman Empire. The Germanic tribes had no future tense. They made the present do duty for it. Therefore they would neglect or fail to learn the Latin future. They had a present optative and would therefore keep the Latin present subjunctive as the form most nearly equivalent to their own. They were accustomed to combining the present tense of verbs denoting volition, intention,

* Guevara uses this form once [See page 125, line 17. (Op. Cit.)] - "sentirlos"

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Page 122, line 17. (cf. Lit.) - "remittit"

obligation, etc. with the present infinitive to make a certain kind of future tense and in this way the future tense of Modern English, German, Dutch, etc., has come into existence. It is true that Latin already employed habeo in various locutions to express the future idea, but the Germanic influence must have hastened the process. It is significant that the other Romance Languages have developed the future and the conditional along parallel lines and that all of them were subjected to the same strong Germanic influence.

In the older Spanish grammars the conditional was regarded as being a third form of the imperfect subjunctive. In the latest edition of the grammar of the Spanish Academy it is called the "potencial." If "potencial" means anything it should denote a form which indicates ability, possibility, probability. This is not the case with the conditional. In its origin it is indicative. It is so used in Early Spanish. Out of what was originally an indicative sense in an apodosis, it has in the course of time come to take on a subjunctive force just as has been the case with "hubiera." There are doubtless times when it may have a potential tinge, but this does not justify calling it "el potencial."

The same confusion exists in English and is to be explained in the same way. "I thought that it would rain."

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The same confusion exists in English and is to be explained in the same way. "I thought that it would rain." Would rain is frequently explained as potential whereas in

ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it means nothing more nor less than "I thought that it was going to rain." "Llovería" and "would rain" have had the same origin, the same development, the same abuse.

In Chapter XVIII of the "Crónica del Rey Don Juan Segundo" there is a passage which illustrates the above argument:

"A lo qual el Infante respondió, que el se iba para su señoría, e le hablaría largamente en todo, e que le dixese e certificase, que así en esto, como en todas las cosas que servir le pudiese, la haría de muy buene voluntad."

The meaning of the term "potential."

The Latin subjunctive is a mood which represents a blending of subjunctive, optative, imperative and even indicative ideas. In the shape in which we find it in standard Latin it stands at the end of a long period of normalization and crystallization. Spanish, the language of the Romance district in which Latin was most thoroughly learned and which with the possible exception of Portuguese has most faithfully maintained the classical tradition, has in like manner developed a subjunctive which represents an intricate blending of various modal ideas.

Thus forms like pluguiese and pluguiera and other examples of the volitive subjunctive are really optative. The imperative of Spanish is largely made up of subjunctive forms; most of the uses of the subjunctive have been retained; and forms which are indicative in Latin have been transferred to the subjunctive. The conditional, originally, a pure indicative has taken on a subjunctive meaning.

A mood which thus unites so many varying aspects of verbal usage: which expresses so many shades of opinion, feeling, desire, motive: which has come to have a monopoly of certain dependent construction which deals not with actuality but with contingency and implication: which is indefinite and doubtful rather than definite and positive: must in the nature of things express potentiality, probability and possibility.

We may find the potential idea in any subjunctive so far as the form is concerned. We cannot restrict the term to any one form. Out of the traditional subjunctive of characteristic, there easily develops a potential implication and it is sometimes hard to decide, in the case of a given construction, which idea is the stronger. Thus hubiese comes to have a potential meaning and in the following pages I call attention to a fairly large number of examples. The conditional has come to have the same meaning, although in its origin an indicative as has already been pointed out. Finally, a form hubiera which through its indicative origin had in Latin been used occasionally in the apodosis, in order to shift the writer's point of view and to visualize for a moment as actual, the striking effect of an action or event which had been simply assumed in the protasis, came to be used, as we have seen, as the regular form in the apodosis of a certain type of conditional sentence.

From this highly specialized usage it passed to the protasis. Its original signification was obscured but not entirely

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Hubiera and Hubiera in THE CID.

forgotten, and it came to be considered as an ordinary subjunctive. From its original indicative meaning to a potential signification was not a very long and difficult step.

From the early indefiniteness of this form in regard to time and from its use as both indicative and subjunctive, it came to be used - especially - in Garcilasso, in a vague and indefinite way. This tendency was somewhat checked in Cervantes as we shall see later.

In view of the above it seems to me to be a simple begging of the question to call this form in -ra a potential. In the notes which follow I have tried to be careful not to explain any instance of any one of the three forms in -ra, -se or -ia as being "potential," unless such an implication seems to be actually justified.

With this by way of introduction, I pass to the analysis of the -ra forms and -se forms found in the Cid. always given in full, but when the verb is given, it is in the present conditional, the "potencial", as it is now designated in the grammar of the Spanish Academy. As I see no reason for naming a verb form which simply indicates result, "potential," when it indicates neither ability nor possibility, I have kept the term "conditional" which is at least well understood. These sentences with a -se form in the protasis, and the conditional in the apodosis, are either less vivid futures, or present unreal

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Hubiera and Hubiese in THE CID.

conditions. When the -se form in the protasis refers to past time the conditional is used. In the accompanying list (see page) I have noted 118 examples of the forms in -se and 30 of the forms in -ra. Of the 118 -se forms, 112 may fairly be regarded as imperfect subjunctive, and 6 as being clearly pluperfect. Some forms may be explained in either way, just as is the case in Modern Spanish. Some verbs have in themselves a perfective meaning and the imperfect subjunctive of such verbs is frequently best translated by a pluperfect subjunctive, the so-called and mis-called perfect potential of English. Of the -ra forms, only two seem to be used as imperfects, while 25 are pluperfects of the indicative, and two are used in the apodosis of an unreal condition in past time.

Taking up the -se forms in more detail, we find some 38 examples in the protasis of conditional sentences. Almost all of these are imperfects. , In such cases the apodosis is not always given in full, but when the verb is given, it is in the present conditional, the "potencial", as it is now designated in the grammar of the Spanish Academy. As I see no reason for naming a verb form which simply indicates result, "potential," when it indicates neither ability nor possibility, I have kept the term "conditional" which is at least well understood. These sentences with a -se form in the protasis, and the conditional in the apodosis, are either less vivid futures, or present unreal

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conditions. When the -se form in the protasis refers to past time the conclusion requires the form in -ra.

In a few cases the -se form is used as the equivalent of the apodosis. In such cases we have to deal however with apodoses which are themselves dependent upon a verb which requires a subjunctive, or they contain a shade of meaning which cannot be expressed by the form in -ra.

All of the verbs which require a subjunctive, e.g. mandar, pedir, decir, in the sense of to desire or command, rogar, take the form in -se. Expressions such as antesque, con tal que, etc., also require the form in -se. It is the regular subjunctive form, used both in the imperfect and in the pluperfect sense. Nowhere do we find "hubiese" used with sido and a past participle in the passive sense. "Fuesse" or fosse with imperfect or pluperfect meaning, as the case may be, is used with the past participle of the verb. The complete tense idea is contained in the auxiliary.

It may also be noted that in the accompanying list there is not a single example of a form of "estar". "Estar" does appear in other forms but always in the sense of stand, remain, etc. Not yet has it been so weakened as to compete with ser as an auxiliary. The forms of "ser" are constantly used where modern usage requires estar.

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Turning to the forms in -is we are struck by the rarity of their occurrence as compared with those in -as. The disparity

remains even after bearing in mind that in conditional sentences the -se form of the protasis is followed either by the -ra form or by the conditional according to the time designated; also that a compound form, illustrated by "avíen jurado" (line 163), is used to a limited extent in competition with the -ra forms; and further, that in many other cases where we may now use either the -se form or the -ra form at will, Old Spanish absolutely required the forms in -se, as explained above.

Of the 29 forms in -ra, noted for the purposes of this study, only one is to be regarded as imperfect. This is "diera" in line 3275. The passage reads:

3275 ff.

"Los de Carrión, son de natura tan alta,

Non gelas devíen querer sus fijas por varraganas;

¿o quien gelas diera por parejas o por veladas?

The last line is modernized by Menéndez y Pidal:

"¿Quién pues, se las dió por mujeres l^{eg}ítimas?"

This appears to regard diera as a simple preterite.

The form however must be of pluperfect origin and it seems to me that it may have genuine potential force, - Under these conditions, who could give (could have given) etc? The pluperfect indicative in the conclusion of a contrary to fact conditional sentence in Latin, (in place of the pluperfect subjunctive), is

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As far as the use of the pluperfect for the imperfect indicative is concerned, however, there is no difficulty.

Examples of it may be found on almost any page of Plantas and there is no reason to doubt that the tradition continued in popular

Latin. Again the fact that the form -se had come to have both imperfect and pluperfect meaning may well have had a reflex influence upon the corresponding tense of the indicative.

The remaining forms in -ra are pluperfect. Of these, two, namely escapara in line 2774, and jugara in line 3319, are used in the apodosis. Vidieran in line 1662 is used in a main clause; so also is ganara in line 2011, and lastly, recibiera in line 3630. Each one of these last three examples is a clear case of the pluperfect indicative. The meaning in the last case is especially clear from its contrast with the preterite: "Un colpe recibiera, mas otro firio." All of the other examples of the -ra form are found in dependent clauses which are mostly introduced by relative que, but a few are causal.

In regard to the uses of hubiese and hubiera in the Cid, we may say by way of summary: The -se forms outnumber the -ra forms four to one. The -se form is a pure subjunctive, used in all kinds

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"EL LIBRO DE LOS EVGANNOS."

Arabic performance and reads as follows:

The accompanying list, (see page), shows a total of 127 forms in -se, 52 in -ra. Of the 127 forms in -se, 121 may be regarded as imperfect, only 6 as pluperfect. One of these "oviesemos lavado" (Chap. V, page 84, foot of page) will call for special comment later. Of the 52 -ra forms five may be considered imperfect and 47 pluperfect. It should be borne in mind however that it is sometimes hard to determine whether a form in -se or a form in -ra is really imperfect or pluperfect. The character of the verb itself, whether in itself perfective or not, and the context, usually gives the clue, but not always.

The forms in -se predominate as was the case in the Cid. In general the uses are the same. It is rather interesting to observe that there are only twelve instances of this form in the protasis while there are many examples of it after such verbs as querer, rogar, mandar, decir, etc. This is due partly to the very liberal use of the future subjunctive in conditions, also to the nature of the text. It is a translation of Arabic tales, consisting of stories emboxed within stories, full of indirect discourse, expressed in long, involved sentences.

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Relative clauses of condition, purpose, and result are numerous and require the form in -se. We have one example of what appears to be a compound pluperfect subjunctive in the protasis (Page 84, foot of page.) The sentence refers to a typically

Arabic performance and reads as follows:

"Amigo, señor, sallieron unas anpollas a mi padre
en las espaldas, y el fésigo nos dixo que tomásemos
farina de adargama et que le amasássemos con manteca
et con miel, et que ge la pusiesemos en aquellas

anpollas et quando oviésemos lavado et enxugado toda
la podre, que gela tirásemos." --- "The physician

told us that when we had washed and dried all the sore,
we should throw it (the poultice) away."

It may be best to take oviésemos as the main verb, considering the
participial forms as adjectives. If so, the example shows clearly
how the compound pluperfect in present use came into existence.

The only objection to explaining the verb in this way is that
"toda la podre" is feminine. This does not make much difference,
for whether lavado and enxugado be taken as participles or as
adjectives, they should agree with the object. This text is both
corrupt and incorrectly printed. The translator shows great
skill in omitting or ignoring difficulties.

Turning to the forms in -ra, we find that of the 47
pluperfects, 31 occur in a pure relative clause and at least six
more may properly be classified in the same way. One of these
six follows por que, causal, and the rest follow como used as a
relative. There are two examples which follow the verb "juro."
There are only two examples of the -ra form in the apodosis. The

first of these is at the top of page 93:-

"Et dixo ¶1: Asy me dé Dios la su gracia et aya la tuya, como non cuyd^e que me traye (traía) a otra casa si non la tuya et mía, sinon non fuera con ella, etc."

Here sinon means otherwise and non fuera is the regular form to be used. - "If it had not been so, I should not have gone, etc." At the same time the sentence could be explained from the modern usage as meaning: "I should not be with her." In this case fuera would be imperfect rather than pluperfect.

The other example is on page 104 (about the middle of the page):

"Et dixo el rrey: Loo^odo sea Dios que no maté mi fiijo: que perdiera este sieglo et el otro."

The natural way to explain it is as being a pluperfect regularly used in the apodosis. But as far as the sense is concerned it might be imperfect.

An unusual construction occurs on page 77 (near foot of page):

"Si estas cosas fueran en la tierra, non devemos ay morar."

"If these things were (happened) in the world, we ought not to remain there."

Undoubtedly fueran is to be considered as an imperfect. There is no instance of fueran or of any -ra form in a protasis in the Cid.

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On page 104 (near foot of page) we find the following:

"Et, vosotros sabios, si matara el mi fijo ¿cúya
sería la culpa?" "Tell me, ye wise men, if I had
killed my son, who would be to blame?"

The use of matara in the place of matase (pluperfect) is unusual. Not a single similar example occurs in the Cid. The verb, judging from the context, must be pluperfect, and therefore according to the norm established by the Cid we should expect fuera rather than sería in the apodosis. This point must not be pressed too far however for the time of the protasis does not necessarily determine that of the apodosis, especially when as here the apodosis takes the form of a question.

Early Latin did not employ the pluperfect indicative to any very great extent in a protasis. Professor Bennett (Syntax of Early Latin, Vol I, page 73) found only five examples in Latin prior to 100 B.C. In two of his examples, si has strong temporal force.

Lane (Latin Grammar, page 361) gives several examples from Cicero, Vergil, etc. but in some of his instances si is temporal rather than conditional.

Old Spanish was in general true to the Latin tradition. When a pluperfect in the protasis was needed it employed the form in -se. This example is interesting as showing at how early a period the -ra form was used in a past unreal condition. The usage did not become general until a later period. (See page 46).

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On page 82 we find the words: "Et (el omme) preguntóle por qué fecho fuera aquello," which seem to mean - "and the man asked her in regard to what that occurrence had been." The use of fecho raises an interesting question. Fecho represents the old past participle of facio (hacer.) It was also early used in the sense of "deed." Can it be taken here as the participle - The man questioned her as to what had been done. At any rate we see a compound verb form in the making.

There remain to be considered some uses of the -ra form of the verb dever (deber.) These are always hard to understand and hard to explain, largely as a result of the fact that the English verb ought is defective and that there is - so far as I know - no English grammar which thoroughly explains its meaning and use.

The verb ^{ought} is one of the so-called preterito - present verbs. It is preterite in form but is no longer present in meaning. It is nothing but a ^{particle} ~~participle~~ indicating obligation and devoid of temporal or modal signification; e.g. I ought to go = it is my duty to go, or it will be my duty to go. I ought to have gone = it was my duty to go, or it would have been my duty to go.

The usual way of expressing obligation in Latin was by "You didn't have to order your son to be killed" or "It was not

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I ought to have gone - it was my duty to go, or it would have

been my duty to go.

The usual way of expressing obligation in Latin was by

means of oportet with the present infinitive." Thus:

me oportet ire -- I ought to go.

me oportebat ire -- It was my duty to go.

me oportebit ire -- It will be my duty to go.

me oportuit ire -- It was or has been my duty to go -- I

ought to have gone.

me oportuerat ire -- It had been my duty to go -- I ought

to have gone.

me oportuisset ire -- It would have been my duty to go -- I

should have (ought to have) gone.

Oportet was lost in Vulgar Latin and its place was supplied by debere, a verb whose original meaning is to owe, be indebted. Hence, in Modern Spanish,

Yo debo pagar -- I am obligated to (ought, must, have to) pay.

Yo debía pagar -- I was obliged to pay.

Yo deberé pagar -- I shall have to pay.

Yo había debido pagar -- I had been obliged to pay.

Yo debiera pagar -- I should be obliged to pay.

When debiera is used as an imperfect or pluperfect indicative it means, I was obliged, had been obliged to pay.

Returning now to the sentence in question - "Tu non devieras matar a tu fijo," does it mean, taking it as imperfect,

"You didn't have to order your son to be killed" or "It was not

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"You didn't have to order your son to be killed" or "It was not

right for you to order your son to be killed," i.e. You ought not to have ordered, etc., or is there a subjunctive force? It seems to me that the word devieras is pure indicative, although the choice of this form may have been influenced by the fact that "por dicho de una mujer" might be taken as an implied protasis.

The next example is: "Quando Cendubete vido el estrella del moço en como avía de seer su fasienda, non se deviera esconder." - "When Cendubete saw the star of the prince, what his fate would be, he ought not to have hidden himself," i.e. it was his duty not to hide himself. Again we have the -ra form used as an imperfect indicative.

The third example is: "....deviera ser la culpa del rey" which seems to mean - "The blame necessarily lay with the king." This statement seems to be used more directly in answer to the question: Si matara el mi fiijo ¿cúya sería la culpa? - If I (had) killed my son whose was to be the blame? I believe that sería still has a purely indicative meaning and that as in the two cases already given deviera is to be taken as an imperfect indicative.

This use of the -ra form shows to my mind that the force of dever as an independent verb was still very strongly felt. It had not degenerated into a mere indefinite auxiliary to denote obligation and indeed it still keeps this independent force to a very considerable extent in Modern Spanish. We have seen the confusion

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which exists in similar constructions in English. German with its inevitable "hätte gehen sollen", where in many cases "hatte gehen sollen" would better serve the sense, has gone still further than English.

In conclusion, the use of the -se and the -ra forms in the "Libro de los Engannos," does not differ greatly from that in the Cid. We have however found the -ra form used in the protasis, while there are no examples of it in the Cid.

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In conclusion, the use of the -se and the -ra forms in the "Libro de los Rhymanos," does not differ greatly from that in the Gid. We have however found the -ra form used in the protest while there are no examples of it in the Gid.

HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

IN

BERCEQ.

In about 200 pages of text (900 quatrains) we find 110 examples of the form in -se, of which 86 are to be regarded as imperfect, 24 pluperfect.

There is nothing striking about them. More than fifty instances of -se in the protasis have been noted. The old practice of using the present conditional in the apodosis, when the verb of the protasis is imperfect; - the -ra form when the protasis is pluperfect, is followed.

There are a few exceptions such as: (quatrain 203, page 52)

"Si tu no le dissiesses que Santiago eras,
Tu no li demostrasses sennal de mis veneras,
Non dannaríe su cuerpo con sus mismas tiseras,
Non iazdríe como iaze fuera por las carreras."

The context shows that the -se forms of the protasis are pluperfect. Dannaríe is perfect conditional in sense. Dannara would not have fitted into the metrical scheme.

Dannarie may also have been chosen in anticipation of iazdríe in the next following line. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the protasis does not necessarily determine the tense of the apodosis. It is quite possible to give dannaríe its

HUBER AND HUBER

IV

INDEX

In about 200 pages of text (900 questions) we find 110 examples of the form in -se, of which 86 are to be regarded as imperfect, 24 perfect.

There is nothing striking about them. More than fifty instances of -se in the perfect have been noted. The old practice of using the present conditional in the apodais, when the verb of the protasis is imperfect; - the -ra form when the protasis is perfect, is followed.

There are a few exceptions such as: (question 203, page 21) "Si tu ne le disais pas que Santiago est, Tu ne le démentirais jamais de ses vœux, Non d'ailleurs en ce cas on s'en méfierait, Non d'ailleurs on s'en méfierait par les raisons."

The context shows that the -se form of the protasis is perfect. D'ailleurs is perfect conditional in sense. D'ailleurs would not have fitted into the metrical scheme.

D'ailleurs may also have been chosen in anticipation of the last line in the next following line. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the protasis does not necessarily determine the tense of the apodais. It is quite possible to give d'ailleurs a

old indicative meaning and make good sense.

Of the remaining forms in -se two denote an implied command, five may be explained as denoting characteristic - a typical Latin construction - and three I have called potential.

To draw the line between "characteristic" and "potential" is not easy. The former may easily shade into the latter and may well be the source of the "potential" significance noted occasionally in the -se form.

In the earlier writers we note that a potential subjunctive in imperfect time usually requires the -se form. Later when hubiera had established itself as a subjunctive it took over this function to a considerable extent, - a function which to be sure it had always had to some extent at least, by virtue of its indicative origin. Both Bello-Cuervo and Cejador y Frauca emphasize this aspect of the -ra form.

Temporal particles, que, ante(s) que, hasta que, explain nine cases and fifteen are used in subordinate clauses, usually of purpose after desir, rogar, mandar, pedir, consentir, querer, etc. Twelve more instances of -se in purpose clauses are found. Four examples show concessive force.

All of the above shows that the form in -se is true to the Latin tradition. It is a pure subjunctive reflecting faithfully the form from which it descends.

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23
29

minority. I have noted only 28 examples. Of these 27 are pluperfect, only one is imperfect.

Of the pluperfect forms six are used in the usual way in an apodosis. Nineteen of the -ra forms are used as straight pluperfects of the indicative, in dependent clauses, for the most part relative, but in one instance temporal after como, and in one instance, causal. In one case a -ra form "fora" is used in a protasis. Fuera occurs once in a main clause as an imperfect and once as a pluperfect. The last three forms call for comment.

In stanza 556, line 3, page 131, we read:

"Non trovaron en ella signo de prennedat ,
Nin leche, nin batudade nulla malveztat :
Dissieron; 'Non es esto, fuera grand vanidat,
Nunqua fo lebantade tan fiera falsedat.'"

Here fuera is plainly a simple past tense correlative with fo lebantada in the following line.

In stanza 388, line 3, page 96, we read:

---"Prisieron un conseio, ante fuera a prender,
Tornar enna gloriosa que los fazie arder."

The lines are to be translated:

"They adopted the counsel, - it ought to have been adopted before, - to have recourse", etc. -----

Fuera evidently stands in a principal clause but parenthetical. Despite the fact that the clause is independent

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perfect, only one is imperfect.
Of the perfect forms six are used in the usual way
as adjectives. Nineteen of the -ra forms are used as attributive
adjectives of the infinitive, in dependent clauses, for the most
part relative, but in one instance temporal after come, and in one
instance, causal. In one case a -ra form "leaves" is used in a
protasis. There occurs once in a main clause as an imperfect
once as a perfect. The last three forms call for comment.
In stanza 356, line 3, page 181, we read:
"Non trovare un elio alio se premedat"
This is the first example of the perfect form used as an
adjective. "Non se auto, tuera grand vando"
"Nunco se l'adunade ten l'ora l'adunade."
Here there is plainly a single past tense correlative
with the infinitive in the following line.
In stanza 358, line 3, page 93, we read:
"---"Vistato un consolo, ante l'era a premedat,
Tornez anna gloriosa per l'ora l'adunade."
The lines are to be translated:
"They adopted the counsel, - it ought to have been adopted
before, - to have recourse", etc. ---
There evidently stands in a principal clause but
parenthetical. Despite the fact that the clause is independent

29
30

its position and use make it equivalent to a relative clause - "Which ought to have been taken before." In such a clause *fuera* would be the customary form. The tense, like that of *deviera* above, (Page 278) is imperfect. The plan was to be adopted, but was not actually.

We come now to the use of fora in the protasis (stanza 493, line 1, page 117.)

Si ante fora bono, fo desende meior:

A la sancta reina Madre del Criador

Amola siempre mucho, fizol siempre onor;

Feliz fo ell que ella cogio su amor.

In our discussion of the -ra forms in "El Libro de los Engannos" we found other examples of this use (page .) This example brings out the meaning of the -ra form in the protasis much more clearly. The pluperfect indicative, in the protasis does not as a rule indicate an unreal condition. Nor did it usually do so in the original Latin. We have already called attention to the fact that in Latin *si* with the pluperfect indicative sometimes had temporal force, showing that reference was made to an actual fact. So here: "If he had been good before (and he had been) from that time on he was still better." *Fuese* would have indicated either an unreal condition or a less vivid future.

Before dismissing this text, attention should be called

to the following compound forms:

- 1 S 15, line 4, oviesse comido protasis.
- 2 S 70, line 1, fuesse ido protasis.
- 3 S 70, line 2, oviesse retenido protasis.
- 4 S 140, line 2, fuesse pagado protasis.
- 5 S 148, line 4, ovieran fecho apodosis.
- 6 S 361, line 2, toviessse muerto protasis.
- 7 S 633, line 4, fuesse nacido protasis.
- 8 S 731, line 4, fuesse quedado protasis.
- 9 S 749, line 2, fuessen perdidos after quiso.
- 10 S 817, line 1, oviesse cobrada protasis.
- 11 S 817, line 2, oviesse quemada protasis.
- 12 S 836, line 2, oviera seellado relative clause - pluperfect indicative.
- 13 S 844, line 1, oviesse valido protasis
- 14 S 844, line 4, fuera perdido imperfect or pluperfect indicative, main clause.
- 15 S 857, line 3, fuera visitado pluperfect indicative relative clause.
- 16 S 883, line 4, fuesse calcado probably concessive.

With two exceptions, Nos. 4 and 9, all of these forms are pluperfect in meaning. The distinction between the use of *aver* and *ser* is worth noting. In every one of its seven instances, *aver* is used with a transitive verb; the form *toviessse* which occurs once is used with a transitive verb. The participle agrees with the

object, showing that it had strong adjectival force and that the tense idea was contained in the auxiliary. All of the examples of aver are pluperfect and so is toviesses.

In four examples, Nos. 2, 7, 8, and probably 15, ser is used with an intransitive verb. In the other cases it is the auxiliary of the passive and contains within itself the full tense signification, whether imperfect or pluperfect. In any case, the participle agrees with the subject.

This text shows a much larger number of subjunctive compound forms than does either the Cid or "El Libro de los Engannos". The Cid does show a few compound indicatives such as "avien jurado" but the number is very small. For fuesse ido of the text, "The Cid" would probably have used ixiesse; for oviesse comido, comiesse; for ovieran fecho, fiziera, etc. Thus at a very early stage, the 13th century, we find in full swing a very definite elaboration of the tense system, destined to make the indication of the tenses much clearer and more definite. Such elaboration is really simplification.

Seven are plainly due to an indicative relative. There are scattering examples of subjunctive relative demand and of use after an imperative. The former, for, is still used as a pure subjunctive. The latter is in constant use in unreal conditions, for some of the conditions and in all dependent clauses. There is also a use of the subjunctive to be expressed. The use of the subjunctive is also used after an imperative demand.

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HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

IN

LIBRO DE BUEN AMOR.

The study of the -ra and -se forms in the Works of the Arcipreste de Hita advances us to about the middle of the fourteenth century? The three hundred pages of the text studied - really only about 150 pages - for the notes make up almost half of the bulk of the book - have yielded 74 examples of the subjunctive in -se, 21 examples of the -ra form. Of the 74 forms in -se, 71 may be regarded as imperfect; only three as pluperfect. On the other hand four only of the forms in -ra are imperfect, 17 are pluperfect.

Starting with the forms in -se, we find 17 examples of its use in the protasis. All of them are imperfect. Five are classified as being in purpose clauses. After special verbs, rogar, mandar, dezir, conbidar, etc., we find some thirty examples, some of which might also be classified as occurring in purpose clauses. Seven are plainly due to an indefinite relative. There are scattering examples of characteristic, potential, indirect command and of use after an impersonal, after ante que, etc. The for, is still used as a pure subjunctive. Noteworthy is its constant use in unreal conditions, in less vivid future conditions, and in all dependent clauses, where an idea of indefiniteness is to be expressed. The -se form is used after an indefinite relative,

HUBER AND HUBER

IN

THE YOUNG MAN

The study of the -rs and -se forms in the Works of the
Apropos de l'histoire de la langue nous nous sommes occupés de la forme
centième centième? Les trois centième pages de la text étudié -
résumé only about 150 pages - for the notes make up almost half
the bulk of the book - have yielded 74 examples of the subjunctive
in -se, 21 examples of the -rs form. Of the 74 forms in -se,
VI may be regarded as imperfect; only three as perfect. On the
other hand four only of the forms in -rs are imperfect, IV are
perfect.

Starting with the forms in -se, we find IV examples of
its use in the protasis. All of them are imperfect. Five are
classified as being in purpose clauses. After special verbs,
regret, wonder, desire, consider, etc., we find some thirty examples
some of which might also be classified as occurring in purpose
clauses. Seven are plainly due to an indefinite relative.
There are scattering examples of characteristic, potential, indirect
command and of use after an impersonal, after some one, etc. The
form is still used as a pure subjunctive. Noteworthy is its
constant use in unreal conditions, in less vivid future conditions
and in all dependent clauses, where an idea of indefiniteness is
to be expressed. The -se form is used after an indefinite relative

the -ra form in a relative clause which states a fact. In all this hubiese is true to the established tradition.

There is a falling off in the number of compound subjunctives in this text as compared with Berceo, but this fact is not of special significance. There is also a decided falling off in the number of unreal conditions.

Of the 21 examples of the -ra form, four as above noted are in the imperfect tense. Of these four, one, feziera, (stanza 59, line 4, page 29) is used in a main clause; one, fuera, (stanza 61, line 1, page 29) is used in an indirect question and one, saliera, (stanza 688, line 3, page 242, is used in a result clause with a potential coloring and referring to future time. This last example shows that the form in -ra was coming to be regarded as a subjunctive, something like the form in -se, but, to judge from this example, with more definite force. The subjunctive use of the -ra forms has heretofore been limited for the most part to the apodosis, generally in a pluperfect sense.

Our last example of the -ra form as imperfect is fueran, (stanza 705, line 2, page 242. It occurs in an apodosis. The time might possibly be regarded as wholly past, but it seems best to regard the sentence as an unreal conditional sentence in present time. Ordinarily the present conditional serves this purpose.

Of the 17 pluperfects in -ra three are used in a relative clause and three in a causal clause. Six are in the apodosis, one in an indirect question.

The only forms of special interest for our purpose are in stanza 109, page 50. The stanza follows:

"Ssy Dios, quando formo el ome, entendier~~a~~,
Que era mala cosa la mujer, non la diera,
Al ome por compana nin del non la feziera
Say para bien no fuera, tan noble non saliera."

The paragraph is a defense of woman against the opinion that she was an inferior being. This is clear from the wording and from the note by the editor, Cejador y Frauca. Entendiera and fuera are therefore assumptions contrary to fact, in past time, for which tradition demands entendiese and fuesse. The -ra forms diera, feziera, saliera of the apodosis represent the regular traditional usage. Of course it may be alleged that the exigencies of the rhyme are responsible for the choice of the forms. The fact remains that the time had come when a good stylist could give to the -ra forms a use and meaning of which general usage had not hitherto approved. Prior to this period hubiera had in meaning been predominatingly indicative. It was only extremely, rarely used as the protasis of an unreal condition. From its long association with the pure subjunctive in -se it has now come to be considered as having somewhat the same force as the form in -se and is transferred bodily to the protasis.

1	qualiera	after some	imperfect
2	entendiera	apodosis	imperfect
3	feziera	protasis	imperfect

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this hubbess is true to the established tradition.
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time might possibly be regarded as wholly past, but it seems best
to regard the sentence as an unreal conditional sentence in present
time. Ordinarily the present conditional serves this purpose.
Of the 17 pluperfects in -ra three are used in a relative
clause and three in a causal clause. Six are in the apodosis, one in
an indirect question.

We meet with an exactly similar usage in the case of quisiera (stanza 254, line 3, page 96.)

This transfer of the -ra form to the protasis is the principal contribution of the 14th century to the development of the uses of hubiese and hubiera. In itself it does not represent a gain.

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in stanza 109, page 50. The stanza follows:

"Ezy Dios, quando fôrmo el ome, entendiêr,

que era mala cosa la mujer, non la diêr,

Al ome por compaña nin del non la fêrêr,

Say para bien no fôrêr, tan noble non salêrêr."

The paragraph is a defense of women against the opinion that she was an inferior being. This is clear from the wording and from the note by the editor, Gajador y Francis. Entendiêr and fôrêr are therefore assumptions contrary to fact, in past time for which tradition demands excuse and excuse. The -ra form diêr, fêrêr, salêrêr of the apocope represent the regular traditional usage. Of course it may be alleged that the exigence of the rhyme are responsible for the choice of the forms. This fact remains that the time had come when a good stylist could give to the -ra forms a use and meaning of which general usage had not hitherto approved. Prior to this period habiêr had in meaning been predominantly indicative. It was only extremely rarely used as the protasis of an unreal condition. From its long association with the pure subjunctive in -ra it has now come to be considered as having somewhat the same force as the form in -ra and is transferred bodily to the protasis.

HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

IN

LA CRÓNICA DEL REY JUAN SEGUNDO.

In the portion of the Crónica used for the purposes of this study there are 115 examples of hubiese, only 13 of hubiera. All of the examples of hubiese are imperfect, sometimes with strong perfective implication. Eleven of the examples of hubiera are imperfect, two only are pluperfect.

In ten instances hubiese is used in a protasis in imperfect time. In six instances it is used in an implied apodosis, but only when it follows some very which calls for the subjunctive. In other words, hubiese is never used in a pure apodosis. In 52 cases hubiese depends upon a special verb, such as suplicar, mandar, rogar, pedir, etc. In 15 cases it is used to express purpose after por que, para que, etc. The above statements account for 84 out of the 115 examples. Of the remaining instances, twelve are used in relative clauses, of a nature to require the subjunctive - such as, purpose, condition, characteristic, etc. There are a few cases of the use of hubiese after an impersonal. The other examples are of varied classification. The 13 -ra forms are listed below:

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | quisiera | after como | imperfect |
| 2 | entendiera | apodosis | imperfect |
| 3 | tuviera | protasis | imperfect |

4	quisiera	relative	imperfect
5	pusieran	after quisiera	imperfect
6	pusieran	indefinite relative	imperfect
7	demandara	purpose after por que	imperfect
8	paresciera	indefinite relative	imperfect
9	quisiera	= "querria"	imperfect
10	hiciera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
11	pasara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
12	fuera	potential	imperfect
13	siguiera	potential	imperfect

Entendiera (No. 2 above) is the only example of the time honored use of the -ra form in the apodasis of an unreal past conditional sentence. Tuviera, (No. 3) is the one example of the -ra form in the protasis. Instances of it except in El Arcipreste [See page] have as yet been sporadic. Demandara, (No. 7) is assuming a function hitherto belonging only to the -se form. Quisiera (No. 4) hiciera, (No. 10) and pasara (No. 11) represent the old use of the -ra form in a relative clause. The sense was usually pluperfect, but occasionally imperfect. Pusieran (No. 6) and paresciera (No. 8) are used after an indefinite relative, thus encroaching upon a territory hitherto occupied solely by the -se forms. The same may be said of pusieran (No. 5) which depends upon quisiera. Pusiesen would be expected. No. 9, quisiera in the sense of querria represents an extension of the meaning of the

-ra form. It is a reasonable extension however, and is probably due to the use of the -ra form in the apodosis. Three examples, quisiera, (No. 1) fuera, (No. 12) and siguiera (No. 13) represent the indefinite use of the -ra form, a use which attained great vogue in the 16th Century and has caused hubiera to be termed by Bello-Cuervo and others "al potencial." This point will be discussed later under Garcilasso and Guevara.

The syntax of the "Crónica del Rey Don Juan Segundo" is in general true to tradition, but a gradual extension of the use and application of the -ra form may be noted. Attention is called in the next paragraph to the difficulty sometimes caused by the rambling, disjointed style.

Page 8 forms a good example of the use of the conditional and of the subjunctive, and incidentally an example of the difficulty frequently caused by the omission of the subject pronoun "A lo qual el Infante respondió, que el se iba para su Señoria, e le hablaria largamente en todo, e que le dixese e certificase, que así en esto como entodas las cosas que servir la pudiese, lo haria de muy buena voluntad." --- "To which the Infante replied that he was now on his way to the queen, and that he was going to (would) speak to her at length in regard to the whole matter, and that he (the Bishop) should tell her and assure her that he (the Infante) in this as in everything else in which he (the Infante) might be able to serve her, would do it (carry out the queen's request) very willingly." The context indicates that the above interpretation

is right. It is only by unravelling all the tangled threads of the story, that one can find any reason for the subjunctives, dixese and certificase. Respondio is first followed by the indicatives "se iba" and hablaría. Then the Infante requests the Bishop to use his good offices in the meantime. "Respondió" takes on the added meaning of "request", a point which is brought out by the word "should" in the translation above. "Pudiese" is easily explained as being due to an indefinite relative or as denoting characteristic. And finally the original indicative is resumed in haría.

This represents a distortion of the traditional usage, and is not paralleled elsewhere in the studies which we have made.

In the apodosis the -se form is not used at all. The -ra form is used seven times in the imperfect, thirteen times in the pluperfect, a total of 20 instances. In regard to the apodosis Garcilasso follows the traditional usage. The seven examples of -ra as equivalent to the present conditional indicates the general vagueness of the tense signification of the -ra form.

In purpose clauses the -se form is used 24 times, the -ra form only twice. Here again Garcilasso follows the tradition except that even two instances of the -ra form in this case represent an encroachment upon the province of hubiese. All of these examples are in the imperfect as might be expected.

Result, including characteristic, accounts for 15 instances

* Probably the revival of classical studies made writers feel that the -ra form represented the imperf. subj. of haber, as well as the pluperf. subj.

is right. It is only by unravelling all the tangled threads of the story, that one can find any reason for the subjectives, dioxane and certifiasses. Responds is first followed by the indicatives "as the" and "happens". Then the infinite requests Bishop to use his good offices in the meantime. "Responds" taken on the added meaning of "request", a point which is brought by the word "should" in the translation above. "Indicates" is easily explained as being due to an indefinite relative or as denoting characteristic. And finally the original indicative is resumed in "happens".

HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

IN

GARCILASSO.

In Garcilasso there disappears the disparity in number between hubiese and hubiera.

I have noted 109 cases of the former, 90 of the latter; the comparative figures are of interest. The -se form is used 24 times in the protasis: of these only four are pluperfect, the remaining 20 imperfect. The -ra form occurs 27 times in the protasis, namely, seventimes as imperfect, twenty times as pluperfect. This represents a distortion of the traditional usage, and is not paralleled elsewhere in the studies which we have made.

In the apodosis the -se form is not used at all. The -ra form is used seven times in the imperfect, thirteen times in the pluperfect, a total of 20 instances. In regard to the apodosis Garcilasso follows the traditional usage. The seven examples of -ra as equivalent to the present conditional indicates the general vagueness of the tense signification of the -ra form.*

In purpose clauses the -se form is used 24 times, the -ra form only twice. Here again Garcilasso follows the tradition except that even two instances of the -ra form in this sense represent an encroachment upon the province of hubiese. All of these examples are in the imperfect as might be expected.

Result, including characteristic, accounts for 18 instances

* Probably the revival of classical studies made writers feel that the -ra form represented the imperf. subj. of active, as well as the plpf. ind.

HUBER AND HUBER

IN

GARCILASSO.

In Garcilasso there disappears the disparity in number between Huber and Huber. I have noted 109 cases of the former, 90 of the latter; the comparative figures are of interest. The -as form is used 24 times in the protasis: of these only four are imperfect, the remaining 20 imperfect. The -ra form occurs 27 times in the protasis, namely, seventeen as imperfect, twenty times as perfect. This represents a distortion of the traditional usage, and is not paralleled elsewhere in the studies which we have made. In the apodosis the -as form is not used at all. The -ra form is used seven times in the imperfect, thirteen times in the perfect, a total of 20 instances. In regard to the apodosis Garcilasso follows the traditional usage. The seven examples of -ra as equivalent to the present conditional indicate the general vagueness of the tense signification of the -ra form. In purpose clauses the -as form is used 24 times, the -ra form only twice. Here again Garcilasso follows the traditional except that even two instances of the -ra form in this sense represent an encroachment upon the province of Huber. All of these examples are in the imperfect as might be expected. Result, including characteristic, accounts for 18 instances

* Probably the removal of classical studies made possible the fact that the -ra form represented the imperfect, thereby, of course, as well as the perfect.

of hubiese of which all but one are imperfect. Hubiera is used in this construction eleven times. This represents an encroachment upon the field of hubiese.

After special verbs, rogar, desear, etc., we find nineteen examples of hubiese, of which only one example is pluperfect. There are only three examples of hubiera in this construction. A good many of these cases might also be explained as used in purpose clauses or in result clauses. In indefinite relative clauses hubiese is used seven times, hubiera only once. Hubiese alone is used in indirect questions, three times only. After *como* in a temporal sense, the -se form occurs only once, the -ra form not at all. Learned influence was to work a change here as we shall see later. "Primeroque" now makes its appearance in the sense of *ante que*. It is followed by the -ra form. This again is a breaking away from tradition. Hitherto the form used in such temporal clauses is -se. There is confusion in the concessive clauses, hubiera being used twice and hubiese twice. One instance of each is imperfect, one of each is pluperfect. After impersonals hubiese is used twice, hubiera once. All the forms are imperfect.

There are three examples of hubiese as an imperfect in rhetorical questions. Hubiera appears twice, in one instance as imperfect, in one as pluperfect. These forms may also be explained otherwise. In a volitive sense hubiese is used three times, twice as imperfect, once as pluperfect. There are no examples of hubiera in this sense.

Hubiera is used in its old indicative sense at least three times, twice in a straight main clause, once in a relative clause. Possibly where another explanation has been or will be given, the form might be interpreted as survivals of this traditional use.

There remains some eleven examples of the -ra form which defy exact interpretation. The general sense of the passages in which these forms occur is clear so that sufficient translation may be given, but this would be merely to beg the question. There are accordingly discussed here.

On page 109, line 1609, we read:

"Con presteza admirable vieras junto,
Un epercito a punto denodado..."

Vieras may be taken as a vivid imperfect or preterite; or as equivalent to a conditional: "you would see;" or to a pluperfect "you would have seen." A liberal choice, surely. It seems to me that whatever the tense, the indicative ^{force}~~choice~~ is very strong. In a way the sentence is equivalent to an apodosis. If you had (had) the chance to look, you would see (would have seen). In this case, vieras is the form to be expected.

It is of course possible to call the form potential and to let it go at that. The same indefiniteness recurs in lines 1627 and 1630 on page 110.

clearness In line 1689, page 112, we read:

"Destas historias tales variadas,
Eran las telas de las cuatro hermanas,
Las cuales
Mostraban a los ojos relevadas
Las cosas y figuras que eran llanas:
Tanto que, al parecer, el cuerpo vano,
Pudiera ser tomado con la mano."

"Pudiera of course stands in a result clause. "Could be taken" translates it. One language is just as indefinite as the other. Is pudiera a simple preterite indicative, or does it have the force of an apodosis in past time - "Could have been taken?" Is the result absolute or contingent? There is nothing to show.

So, on page 148, line 2:

Quién pudiera de tal ser adivino?
A quién no el enganara la esperanza?
Viéndote caminar por tal camino?

Is pudiera here the preterite indicative - "who is able" - or is it pluperfect, as in an apodosis? - "Who would have been able?" Either makes good sense and the context will stand either interpretation. The same difficulty arises in prometiera, line 106, on the same page, and in estuviera on page 181, line 6. There are one or two more examples.

The above notes show the indefiniteness with which the -ra forms were used by Garcilasso, or, perhaps better, they show the difficulties in the way of defining and interpreting the poet's psychology. There always is a subjunctive element to deal with in studying language usages and although the general tendencies and general basic principles may be established with sufficient

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¿Quién pudiera de tal ser salvado?
A quien no el enguerra le enguerrara?
Vendado caminar por tal camino?

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HUBIERA AND HUBIERA

clearness and definiteness, it is not at all strange that the critic is occasionally baffled.* Garcilasso in his wonderful poetical periods certainly did not use hubiera any more indefinitely than we use the word "could" even in colloquial language. Practically the confusion is less than it seems. At the same time Cervantes, with the work of Garcilasso's generation behind him, was able to attain greater precision in his syntax.

Considered broadly, Garcilasso is in large measure true to tradition. But his century was a live, stirring period, working under the powerful impulse of a revised classicism, when literature was expanding in form and content, and language was struggling to adapt itself to the new and larger ideas. The use of the forms in -se shows no change. The forms in -ra are more widely used and indeed Garcilasso seems to be rather fond of them. Like the modern Pereda he seems in this respect to occupy a place by himself, or at least to represent a tendency which was to be repudiated by Guevara and Cervantes.

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HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

IN

GUEVARA.

A count of the forms in -ra and -se in the 246 pages of Guevara shows that the -se form occurs 132 times, 108 times in the pluperfect and 24 times in the imperfect. These figures are approximate for as has been repeatedly pointed out, in a fairly large number of cases there is a reasonable degree of doubt as to the exact time intended by the author. Of the 132 forms we find -se used 42 times in the protasis; 12 times after mandar, rogar, desear, etc.; 11 times after an impersonal; 15 times in a result clause, frequently of characteristic; 17 times in a temporal clause introduced by como; seven times in a clause of very indefinite implication, usually a relative clause; threetimes in a concessive clause; twice with a temporal particle such as ante que; twice in a purpose clause with por que and para que; and once in a clause of unattainable wish, introduced by oxalá. We thus account for 112 of the examples. The remaining instances are all used in a genuine subjunctive construction and sense. In so far as his use of hubiese is concerned Guevara, in spite of his classical learning and the tremendous classical influence exerted upon his period through the Renaissance, remained true in general to the popular tradition. In one respect, however, his regular employment of hubiese after como (temporal) he is certainly writing under learned influence, imitating, slavishly, it would seem, the Latin construction

of cum with the subjunctive. This practice is not original with Guevara. In "La Estoria de los Quatro Doctores de la Santa Iglesia, (Ed. by Lauchert, Haile, 1897)-a text which I studied and then discarded on the ground that being a translation of a learned work from the Latin, it might not represent the regular development of the language, the same tendencies are shown. The Ms. of the work is of the 15th century, but the work is considerably older. The translator of this work used commo - temporal, causal, concessive - and always with the -se form. Quando usually takes the indicative. This extreme probably represents the conservative, ecclesiastical tradition.

When we come to take account of the forms in -ra we find 15 instances of its occurrence in the protasis, twice only as imperfect, thirteen times as pluperfect; three instances of its use as an imperfect in the apodosis, and 16 as a pluperfect in the apodosis; three instances after oxalá in pluperfect time. Guevara uses hubiera once in a potential sense in the imperfect; once in the imperfect after an impersonal; once as a pluperfect indicative in a main clause, and once as pluperfect indicative in a relative clause.

While we may note a slight increase in the scope of the -ra form, practically the only respect in which Guevara breaks with the older tradition is in his extension of the employment of hubiera in the protasis. If he showed a tendency to employ it thus in the imperfect, we might explain the increase by referring to the

influence of the revived understanding of the Latin imperfect subjunctive. But as a matter of fact in only two cases does he make *hubiera* imperfect in the protasis. I have been able to note no psychological or logical distinction between *hubiese* and *hubiera* as used by Guevara in the protasis. Especially does he use "come si dicesse" and "como si dixera" without discrimination.

The forms in *-se* preponderate in the traditional way. In this respect Guevara differs greatly from Garcilasso in whose works *-se* and *-ra* almost balance. Guevara employs these forms more conservatively and more definitely than does Garcilasso and therein foreshadows the still more exact and logical attitude of Cervantes.

An inspection of the works of Santa Teresa de Jesus fails to reveal the formalism of Guevara. Santa Teresa's use of *-se* and *-ra* is more like that of Garcilasso, although somewhat truer to tradition. There is a paucity of subjunctives in Fray Luis de Leon but the forms in *-se* vastly outnumber those in *-ra*. The latter are largely limited to protasis and apodosis; the former are used in the traditional manner. Fray Luis de Leon in general shows the same exactness in his use of *-se* and *-ra* which will be discussed in the section on Cervantes.

The sentences in "Don Quijote" are frequently so long and involved, and the shades of meaning involved in the use of the -ra and -se forms are frequently so subtle, that it is practically impossible to list the forms with a single word of explanation. It is necessary to quote an entire sentence and to dissect, not from the point of syntactical analysis alone, but from the point of literary criticism.

Hubiera and Hubiese
in the first three Chapters of Don Quixote.

The edition used is
Don Quixote - Biblioteca Perla - Madrid - 1905

Published by
Saturnino Calleja.

Chapter I. (Part I).
The first examples of the imperfect subjunctive in Don Quijote are in the first chapter, page 8.

"Con estas razones paró el pobre caballero al juicio y desvelóse por entenderlas y desentrañarlas el sentido, que no se le sacara ni las entendiera el mismo Aristóteles si resucitara para sólo ello."

"Not even Aristotle could have dug out their meaning; not even he could have understood them if he could have come back to life for that sole purpose."

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"Not even Aristotle could have dug out their meaning; not even he could have understood them if he could have come back to life for that sole purpose."

The sentence is a contrary to fact condition in past time. "Resucitase" would represent the traditional protasis, but its employment would have left the condition colorless. The use of -ra - "Had Aristotle actually (been able to) come back to life, even he would have failed," - ^a the use of the -ra forms, with ^a their potential implication brings before our view the vividness of the writer's thought. It introduces the subjective element into a sentence which would otherwise have been but a bald routine statement.

In the same passage we find:
 "se imaginaba que, por grandes maestros le hubiesen curado, no dejaría de tener el rostro lleno de cicatrices."

Here so far as the rules of present day grammar are concerned "hubieran" might have been used. But the Latin tradition demands the "hubiesen" on account of the ^{con}clusive and indefinite force of "por grandes" etc.

Traditional usage in Early Spanish followed the Latin standard in such cases. The use of the -ra forms was strictly limited. Where a purely subjunctive idea, purpose, characteristic, concession, remoteness of time or possibility was involved, the -se form was employed. Although the use of the -ra form had been greatly extended by the time of Cervantes, he wisely follows the tradition, reserving the -ra form to express special shades of meaning.

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It may be noted that se imaginaba in this same sentence is followed by the conditional "dejaría". I take "se imaginaba" to mean not "fancy" or "imagine" but rather, "He got the idea into his head," i. e., he felt, he really thought. Then "dejaría" has its original meaning of a past tense of the indicative without subjunctive implication. "He felt that he was going to have his face covered with scars." Our use of the word "would" in translating the Spanish conditional is misleading. Nine times out of ten would is nothing but a simple indicative - "was to," "was going to," etc., but the authors of text books usually call it a potential or emphasize its subjunctive force.

In the last part of the same paragraph we find

"---y sin duda alguna lo hiciera, y aun saliera con ello, si otras mayores y continuos pensamientos no se lo esterbaran."

This sentence is plainly a contrary to fact past, the imperfects being used in a pluperfect sense. Here the old indicative force of the forms in -ra is plainly apparent. Other thoughts had actually prevented him from carrying out his intentions. To substitute "esterbasen" would weaken a very clear-cut, vivid, statement.

On page 4, we find

----"Le pareció conveniente hacerse caballero andante, ----poniéndose en ocasiones y peligros donde acabandolos cobrase eterno nombre y fama."

Why not cobrar? Would not "cobrar" indicate that in the

author's opinion Don Quijote could or would actually gain the desired glory? By using cobrase he indicates by a subtle ironical touch that all the poor crazed knight had to gain was ridicule and defeat.

At the beginning of the next paragraph, page 4, we find

"Cuatro días se le pasaron en imaginar qué nombre le pondría."

This is a good example of the real meaning of the so-called conditional, the past tense of the future indicative. One sees before him Don Quijote, asking himself for four days "¿Qué nombre le pondré?" When the thought is thrown into the past pondré naturally becomes pondría. There could be no thought of using "pusiera" here after imaginar.

The same paragraph continues:

"---No era razón que caballo ---- tan bueno ---estuviese sin nombre conocido; y así, procuraba acomodársele de manera que declarase quién había sido antes que fuese de caballero andante, y lo que era entonces; pues estaba muy puesto en razón que, mudando su señor estado, mudase el también el nombre, y le cobrase famogo y de estruendo."

The subjunctives in this passage may be considered from two points of view: first, individually and secondly, as a whole.

Taking the forms in order, estuviese is the form, - after a negative impersonal, - which tradition required. As contrasted with estuviera it brings out clearly the fact that the horse had never had any name.

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So with the next form declarase. It is the form sanctioned by usage after "de manera que". "Declarara" here would have the tendency to bring all of these half-crazed thoughts of "Don Quijote" closer to the realm of logical thinking. The use of the -se form with its greater indefiniteness, is exactly in keeping with Don Quijote's mental processes.

Fuese is exactly what might be expected; the pluperfect subjunctive in a past temporal clause in indirect discourse, was regularly employed in classical Latin, and Early Spanish remained true to the tradition.

The rule is followed here. The tendency in late Latin was to extend the use of the subjunctive with antequam and priusquam in any kind of a statement and this tendency is faithfully reflected in Spanish, for antes (de) que can scarcely ever be used with an indicative.

Mudase must be explained as dependent upon the impersonal clause, "pues estaba muy puesto en razón que," rather than as the apodosis of the condition implied in "mudando su señor estado." "Mudase" is the form to be expected after an impersonal. "Cobrase" is in the same construction as "mudase" and I do not believe that "cobrarā" would have conveyed the author's meaning. The author uses the form which is and always has been subjunctive only, the form which through tradition naturally expresses what is contrary to fact, as a means of indicating that Don Quijote's fine hopes for the

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reputation of his steed were not to be attained. Again there is an ironical, satirical touch in the choice of the form. And it is this idea, so present in the author's mind, that has determined his choice of the forms in -se throughout the paragraph.

The next examples of the imperfect subjunctive are to be found near the end of this chapter, on page 5.

"(Don Quijote) me mandó que me presantase ante vuestra merced;"

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"buscándole nombre que no desdijese mucho del suyo, y que tirase y se encaminase al de princesa --- vino a llamarla Dulcinea del Toboso."

In the first of these cases presentase implies more clearly than presentara the extreme remoteness of the possibility of such an event. In the second case, the sense calls for a pure subjunctive denoting characteristic and an uncontaminated form is taken. The same reasoning applies to tirase and encaminase. The unreality of the world in which Don Quijote was living, the extravagance of his thoughts, are brought more vividly to our realization by the continued use of these forms in -se.

Chapter II.

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---"Sin que nadie le viese, se armó de todas sus armas".

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In this example the time - really pluperfect- is expressed more clearly and definitely by viese than would be true of viera. The form in -se was once not imperfect, but pluperfect only. Its past meaning is clear. Don Quijote made all his preparations and departed, without any one having seen him.

"Apenas se vió en el campo le asaltó un pensamiento terrible, y tal, que por poco le hiciera dejar la empresa."

To my mind there is a very plain distinction between the time referred to by hiciera here and by viese above. Hiciera must be subjunctive of characteristic after tal, que, but why not hiciese? Simply because it does not refer to a past action, anterior to the time of the main verb. The sense calls for a verb in the simple past subjunctive, to describe an act simultaneous with the action of the main verb. The time of the main verb vió is simple preterite. Hence the use of hiciera. In other words, we have here a clear example of the new understanding of these forms in -ra. Under Latin influence they were coming to be regarded as descended from the Latin imperfect subjunctive as well as from the Latin pluperfect indicative. It may also be true that hiciera has "potential" force. True, he did not desist from his enterprise. But the result was so nearly attained that the use of hiciese would have made a very weak statement of the fact.

"Puesto que lo fuera (armado caballero), había de llevar armas blancas."

The same reasoning as that just given for "hiciera"

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applies here. The concessive idea calls for a subjunctive, the time calls for an imperfect subjunctive, not a pluperfect. The meaning is "granted that he were", not, "granted that he had been".

"Había de llevar armas blancas, sin empresa en el escudo, hasta que por su esfuerzo la granase."

Here again the verb has pluperfect force. The Latin tradition would have demanded a pluperfect subjunctive. Is there not also a sly hint on the part of Cervantes that his hero was in for a great many disappointments and that this fine hope of gaining an appropriate escutcheon on the field of battle might very possibly not be realized?

"Propuso de hacerse armas caballero del primero que topase".

The reason for the form chosen is the same as for granase above. There is also expressed, in both of these examples, a very high degree of doubt as to the time, place, and conditions of gaining knighthood and of meeting with the requisite "caballero".

"En lo de las armas blancas, pensaba limpiarlas de manera que lo fuesen más que un armiño."

Don Quijote had set himself an absolutely impossible task, and this fact is brought out clearly by the use of fuesen.

The next example, also on page 6, is:

"Luego volvía diciendo, como si verdaderamente fuera enamorado ----".

The sense here demands a pluperfect subjunctive. I believe that fuese would have been used, were it not for the word

applies here. The concessive idea calls for a subjunctive.

the time calls for an imperfect subjunctive, not a pluper-

fect. The meaning is "granted that he were", not, "granted

that he had been".

"Haber de llevar armas blancas, sin embargo
en el escudo, hasta que por su estruendo la
grasase."

Here again the verb has pluperfect force. The Latin tradition

would have demanded a pluperfect subjunctive. Is there not

also a sly hint on the part of Cervantes that his hero was in

for a great many disappointments and that this time hope of

gaining an appropriate escañon on the field of battle might

very possibly not be realized?

"Propono de hacerme armas caballero del
primero que tocase".

The reason for the form chosen is the same as for grasase above.

There is also expressed, in both of these examples, a very high

degree of doubt as to the time, place, and conditions of gain-

ing knightood and of meeting with the requisite "caballero".

"En lo de las armas blancas, pensaba fingirlas
de manera que lo fuesen mas que un armijo."

Don Quijote had set himself an absolutely impossible task, and

this fact is brought out clearly by the use of fuesen.

The next example, also on page 6, is:

"Luego volvía diciendo, como si verdaderamente
fuesen enamorado ----".

The sense here demands a pluperfect subjunctive. I believe

that fuesen would have been used, were it not for the word

"verdaderamente". Fuera with its reminiscence of the indicative fuera^t, seems to harmonize better with a word meaning "actually, truly", than fuese would have done.

Page 7:

"Caminaba tan de espacio, y el sol entraba tan apriesa y con tanto ardor que fuera bastante a derretirle los sesos, si algunos tuviera."

Fuera is the form to be expected in the apodosis. The use of forms in -se in the apodosis is recent. Tuviese might just as well have been used in the protasis. But I feel that tuvierse would make the sentence mean - "The sun would have melted his brains if he had ever had any", while at present it means, "The sun would have melted his brains if he had had any to melt." In other words, the form in -se usually implies a time anterior to that denoted by the form in -ra

"Casi todo aquel día camino sin acontecerle casa que de contar fuese, de lo cual se desesperaba, porque quisiera topar luego con quien hacer experiencia del valor de su fuerte brazo."

Fuese is used rather than fuera, for a negative clause of characteristic result calls for an undoubted subjunctive. Quisiera is our first example of the purely indicative use of the form in -ra. The employment of the various tenses of the indicative in this sentence, camino, se desesperaba, quisiera is very interesting.

Page 7.

----"Mirando a todas partes, por ver si descubriría algun castillo o alguna majada de pastores donde recogerse, y adonde

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ative fuere, seems to harmonize better with a word meaning
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Page 7:

"Caminda tan de espacio, y el sol entraba
tan aprisa y con tanto ardor que fuere
bastante a derretir los sesos, al al-
gunos fuere."

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to take on a subjunctive or consequential meaning. "Things
 had already pudiese remediar su mucha necesidad, vió ---
 una venta, que fue como si viera una estrella
 que ---- a los alcázares de su redención le
 encaminaba."

at that in Descubriría has its literal meaning. Descubriera
 would mean "would discover". The form used means "was destined
 to discover." Pudiese, used in accordance with tradition, seems
 to be very indefinite and to contain some idea of characteristic.
 It was very doubtful whether Don Quijote would find such a place
 as either castle or cottage,- very doubtful whether he might
 possibly satisfy his needs in that way.

Viera, refers to a time synchronous with that of
fue and encaminaba. Viese would refer to a time more indef-
 inite and more remote. It would be pluperfect.

The author follows the tradition but, at the same time, he
 gives us a
 ----"Detuvo las riendas a Rocinante, esperando
 que algun enano pusiese entre las almenas
 a dar señal."

that no matter what the motive might be, there was very
 slight chance that the author would have given any attention to such
 a place and from such an inn-keeper.
 The use of pusiese, it seems to me, again indicates
 clearly the utter futility of Don Quijote's expectation.

Page 8:

"El lenguaje no entendido de las señoras y el
 mal talle de nuestro caballero, acrecentaba
 en ellos la risa, y ella en el el enojo; y
pasara muy adelante, si a aquel punto no
saliera el ventero."

pressed. The form in -ra is to be expected in the apodosis.
 The use of the -ra form in the protasis serves to state more
 vividly the effect of the inn-keeper's appearance upon the
 scene. I am inclined to think that this sentence affords a
 clue to the method by which the pluperfect indicative came

...que los alcazares de la redención le
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 que algún enano se viera entre las almenas
 a dar señal."

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"El lenguaje no entendido de las señoras y el
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pasara muy adelante, a un punto no
saliera el ventero."

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 vividly the effect of the inn-keeper's appearance upon the
 scene. I am inclined to think that this sentence affords a
 clue to the method by which the imperfect indicative came

to take on a subjunctive or consequential meaning. "Things had already gone (pasara, plpf. ind.) pretty far, (and they would have gone still further) if the inn-keeper had not just at that instant appeared." There is an ellipsis of the middle clause and the statement of fact and the conclusion are confused and expressed by the one word pasara which in time comes to have mainly the subjunctive force. Saliera used here in the protasis serves to accentuate the immediate effect of the inn-keeper's action. Result followed immediately after cause so that almost no interval separated them.

Page 9:

"Dijo luego al huésped que le tuviese mucho cuidado de su caballo."

The author follows the tradition but, at the same time, he gives us a wink, and, with his tongue in his cheek, informs us that no matter what Don Quijote might order, there was very slight chance that Rocinate would receive any ^{such} attention in such a place and from such an inn-keeper.

"Era la más graciosa y extraña, figura que se pudiera pensar."

The verb may easily be thought of as being in the apodosis of a conditional sentence with the protasis suppressed. What is more, the form in -ra frequently carries with it potential force which is expressed very strongly by pudiera pensar, but which could have been expressed to some extent by pensara.

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"Nunca fuera caballero,
De damas tan bien servido,
Como fuera Don Quijote,
Cuando de su aldea vino."

In both cases fuera is past indicative. In the first case, fuera may be taken as equivalent to "fuerat", había sido; in the second, to era or fue. The same confusion between imperfect and pluperfect may be found in Plautus and certainly continued to exist in spoken Latin and it is to be borne in mind that syntactical usages of the Romance languages are based on spoken as well as on literary Latin.

The next form to be considered is quisiera:

"---que, puesto que no quisiera descubrirme fasta que las fazañas fechas en vuestro servicio y pro me descubrieran.---"

Quisiera is the usual form for *querría* and as such needs no explanation. One is tempted, however, to read into it the pluperfect idea: although I had wished not to disclose my name until the glorious deeds done in your service and to your advantage should disclose it ---.

Descubrieran could, of course, be displaced by *descubriesen*, but I believe with a slight change of meaning. Descubrieran emphasizes Don Quijote's own confidence in his approaching triumphs; descubriesen would have indicated the author's feel^{ing} that such confidence was ill-founded.

Page 10.

"---Cuanto más que podría ser que fuesen ^{estas} ~~eras~~ truchuelas como la ternera, que es mejor que la vaca"---

Fuesen is the traditional form after an impersonal, *as* being

"Wanna fiera capaliero.
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"---Quanto mas que podria ser que fuesen eras
truenos como la tormenta, que es mayor que
la vaca..."

Fuesen is the traditional form after an impersonal, as being

more indefinite in meaning than fuera, it fits in well here with Don Quijote's rambling, incoherent and fantastic remarks.

Page 10.

---"Más al darle de beber, no fué posible, ni lo fuera, si el ventero no horadara una caña---."

Fuera is, of course, to be expected in the conclusion of a conditional sentence of this type. Either horadara or horadase would serve in the protasis, with very little difference in meaning. I do believe, however, that the form used, as being the less indefinite of the two, serves to emphasize the inn-keeper's promptness in providing for the necessities of his strange guest.

Chapter III.

Page 11.

"El ventero --- porfiaba con el que se levantase."

The best way to get at the reason for the use of levantase is to translate the sentence, "The inn-keeper kept imploring and urging and insisting that Don Quijote should rise." We can imagine the bewilderment of the inn-keeper at the strange antics of his guest, and how as time passed and his arguments had no avail, he must have wondered whether he would ever get Don Quijote to do anything reasonable. This is brought out by the use of levantase. Levantara would mean that the inn-keeper had some degree of hope that before long Don Quijote would show himself reasonable.

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Page 11.

"---El asimismo ---se había dado a aquel honroso ejercicio, andando por diversas partes del mundo buscando sus aventuras, sin que hubiese dejado los Percheles de Málaga" etc.---

Hubiese as the descendant of Latin habuisset is the form to be expected in a negative clause of result, and furthermore it emphasizes as contrasted with hubiera, the remoteness in time of the adventures recalled by the inn-keeper.

Page 12.

"Vivía con su hacienda y con las ajenas, recogiendo en él (el castillo) a todos los caballeros andantes de todo calidad y condición que fuesen, sólo por la mucha afición que les tenía y porque partiesen con él de sus haberes."

These forms are in accordance with traditional usage. Furthermore the choice of fuesen is easily understood from the extreme vagueness of the statement and the same is true of partiesen. Knights errant of the type that had stopped at the inn-keeper's castle, as well as Don Quijote, were an extremely unsafe risk.

----"que a la mañana --- se harían las debidas ceremonias de manera que él quedase armado caballero, y tan caballero, que no pudiese ser más en el mundo."

These forms represent the traditional usage, but here again, as in previous instances, the visionary nature of the performances described, the extreme improbability or the utter impossibility

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described, the extreme improbability or the utter impossibility

that the desired results could ever be attained is brought out with quiet irony by the use of the forms in -se.

"El nunca había leído en las historias de los caballeros andantes que ninguno los (dineros) hubiese traído."

Here the use of the subjunctive appears to be due to the negatives - nunca and ninguno - as though Don Quijote had denied that any knight errant had ever carried money about him. The indefinite force of nunca - never, at any time whatever, - carries over into the dependent clause and leads to the use of hubiese as the more indefinite of the forms.

On page 12, line 21, occurs the form tuviese-

"Dijo el ventero ---; y así, tuviese por cierto --- que todos los caballeros --- llevaban bien herradas las bolsas."

The trouble here is that there is a sudden change of the subject. Were this not so, it would be impossible to find a logical explanation for the use of tuviese.

The subject of tuviese is not "el ventero" but "Don Quixote." "And so, let him regard it as certain" or "he might very well regard it as certain." In this case, tuviese is the subjunctive of indirect command, a use of the -se form which we find even in the 13th century. The construction is then in strict accordance with traditional usage. Just below is pudiese in an indefinite relative clause which calls for no comment.

The next example is "no había todos veces quien les curase." The verb depends upon a negative impersonal, it follows an indefinite relative, and is used according to rule.

"Como si mal alguno hubiesen tenido."

A protasis, contrary to fact, in past time, naturally takes the -se form. So in the line following,

"en tanto que esto no hubiese,"

hubiese is the form that we should expect, whether it be imperfect or pluperfect.

In "tuvieron los caballeros pasados por casa acertada que sus escuderos fuesen proveídos de dineros,"

the verb fuesen is naturally used for there is no assumption on the part of the writer that the instructions were carried out. On the other hand he infers that they were not.

Further on the same page we find,

"le daba por consejo, que no caminase de allí adelante sin dineros."

Caminase is the traditional form in all such sentences; it has also the advantage of casting very serious doubts upon Don Quixote's following the advice.

Just below there is an excellent example of the real meaning of the conditional. If Don Quixote followed the advice, he "was going to see," (certainly would see) how well everything would go. No doubt as to the result, if the condition is fulfilled.

Pensase in "Cuando menos se pensase" is again just the right form, true to tradition and at the same time bringing out the full indefiniteness of "cuando menos."

At the foot of page 12, we find
"Y así, se dió luego orden como velase las armas"-

The form in -se is used in accordance with the regular historical precedent. One may give orders but usually one cannot guarantee their fulfillment.

On page 13, just above the middle of the page, we find

"No se curó el arriero destas razones (y fuera mejor que se curara) porque fuera curarse en salud."

The first two subjunctives are pluperfect. The first is the regular form in an apodosis of this type. For curara, the tradition would demand curase. I see no special reason for the use of curara. The following fuera illustrates the antique use of fuera as an imperfect, or, better, preterite.

"Le derribó en el suelo tan maltrecho que si segundara con otro, tuviera necesidad de maestro que le curara."

We have already seen that even the Arcipreste de Hita

() used the -ra form in the protasis of a contrary to fact sentence. It had come to be recognized as an established usage. The tuviera which follows is the usual form in the apodosis. Curara is not the usual form in a purpose clause. I believe that all these forms of

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in a purpose clause. I believe that all these forms of

indicative origin put the facts and circumstances of the fight before us in a much more vivid and vigorous way. The same argument applies to the following:-

"Cobró tanto ánimo, que si le acometieran todos los arrieros del mundo, no volviera el pie otrás."

"El ventero daba vaces que le dejasen."

This is the usual construction in a purpose clause as already explained. *Perhaps he hoped that they would not desert too promptly.*

(Dijo) "que por loco se libraria, aunque los matase a todos" (top of page 14).

The old indicative force of the conditional is apparent.

Matase is the usual form in a concessive clause.

In the following lines occurs tratasen, to be expected after consentía. Hubiera occurs again in an unreal protasis, *with temporal force* and diera in the apodosis. A little farther down we find sucediese after ante que. All of these represent the conventional usage.

"Don Quijote dijo que concluyese con la mayor brevedad que pudiese."

I take concluyese as an indirect command to the inn-keeper and pudiese as following the superlative. The usage is conventional. Si fuese and si viese in the next sentence are also conventional and so is mandase in the relative clause.

Near the foot of the page we find ciñese used in the ordinary manner after mandó, and further down supiese is used likewise in a purpose clause. Alcanzase in the next to

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"Coro tanto animo, que si le acometeran
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"El ventero daba voces que le dejasen."

This is the usual construction in a purpose clause as already
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the last line on the page, is used in a relative clause:

"Pensaba darle parte de la ¹¹hou^{ra} que alcanzase"

Two ideas are brought out; the indefinite character of the honors and the possibility that none would be gained.

At the top of page 16, we find estuviese used after an indefinite relative. Just below we have the following:

"Don Quijote le replicó que, por su amor le hiciese merced, que de allí adelante se pusiese Don, ye se llamase Doña Tolosa."

Hiciese is the conventional subjunctive in a clause dependent upon a direction or command, here implied in replicó, and pusiese and llamase depend upon "le hiciese merced."

The usage is conventional but throughout the passage we seem to hear Cervantes chuckling over the vagueness and futility of Don Quijote's plans.

It would serve no useful purpose to transcribe the remainder of my notes on the subjunctive as employed by Cervantes. I believe that I have given enough to show, that, despite Hansenn's opinion (Spanische Grammatik, page 109, Sec. 35, 1), "Bei Cervantes herrscht in dieser Hinsicht (he refers to the use of hubiese and hubiera in conditional sentences) eine anscheinend regellose Mannigfaltigkeit," Cervantes follows the established tradition, not only in his uses of the subjunctive in conditional sentences, but also in all other types of sentence which require the subjunctive. Where choice is possible, it is usually

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tradition, not only in his use of the subjunctive in conditional

sentences, but also in all other types of sentence which require

the subjunctive. Where choice is possible, it is usually

easy to discover the psychological reason for the choice. The confusion in the uses of hubiera and hubiese is not due to Cervantes, is in fact barely illustrated in his works, but is to be sought in a later period.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of the present study we have found that there has existed from The Cid to Don Quixote a well defined and in large measure consistently maintained distinction between hubiese and hubiera. We have found that hubiese has remained true to tradition, but that in the 16th century (Guevara) there was a great extension of its employment in temporal clauses, a use which has wisely been curbed in later years. We have found that hubiera has been transferred from its position in the apodosis to one in the protasis also, and that it has encroached to a certain extent upon the traditional domain of hubiese in purely subjunctive dependent clauses. It has been noted that Garcilasso uses hubiera very frequently and with a very vague time significance. We have seen a saner and more definite use of this form in the works of Guevara, a use which is more in accordance with tradition. And finally we find Cervantes remaining in the main true to the established historical tradition, but giving back to hubiera a definiteness in temporal and modal signification which it had been in danger of losing and making both hubiera and hubiese serve, each

in its own field, the purposes of the literary craftsman. We do not find in the use of these forms by Cervantes the confusion and diversity which have been charged, but rather a fine discrimination between them.

It would appear then that any material confusion of these two subjunctive forms must have arisen at a later date than the 16th century.

One is tempted to ask whether in Modern Spanish there is not a Northern influence, emanating from Portugal, Galicia, Asturias, conservative in the main, which favors the use of -ra as illustrated by ²Perda; a middle ground represented by Martínez Sierra and Ricardo León; an eastern influence emanating from Catalonia and Valencia and exemplified in an extreme form by Blasco Ibañez. It is not to be expected that such influences should work in all cases to produce a consistent result, for there are always numerous cross-currents of influence, as for example when we find the Northern writer Trueba, under Gallic influence, regularly using the imperfect indicative instead of hubiera or hubiese in the protasis of a conditional sentence, - a practice which has been condemned and repudiated by most writers of good standing. At any rate it would seem that hubiera and hubiese might well be studied from the regional standpoint.

Hubiera and Hubiese in The Cid.

Edition of Menéndez Ridal

in

Clásicos Castellanas

Madrid 1913.

Hobson and Hobson in The Old.

Edition of November 1861

in

Classical Collection

March 1873.

Line 20	oviesse	protasis	imperfect
" 25	diessen	after idea of commanding or purpose	imperfect
" 26	diesse	rel. clause equivalent to condition	imperfect
" 26	sopiesse	command in indirect quotation	imperfect
" 33	pararan	<u>que</u> causal	pluperfect indicative
" 34	quebrantás=quebrantase	protasis	imperfect
" 34	abriessen	apodosis of preceding but depends upon idea of command	imperfect
" 61	<u>fosse</u>	protasis after <u>commo</u> 'si	imperfect
" 151	ventassen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 163	dieran	after <u>ca</u> (time shown clearly by "aúien jurado" next following)	pluperfect indicative
* " 164	catassen	protasis -- indirect quotation	pluperfect imperfect
" 164	fossen (perjurados)	apodosis to preceding (dependent upon aúien jurado)	
" 165	diesse	same as preceding	imperfect
" 173	visquiessen	after mientras que (the whole clause dependent upon idea expressed in "gradanse")	imperfect
" 309	pudies=pudiese	protasis	imperfect
" 329	curiás=curiase	depending upon rogando	imperfect
" 433	ventasse	depending upon "faze que"	imperfect
" 462	fincaran	after relative <u>que</u>	pluperfect indicative
" 490	enbiás=enbiase	conditional relative	imperfect
" 511	diessen	after mando	imperfect
" 520	diessen	dependent upon "sun de lo que" concessive	imperfect
* " 521	oviessen	apodosis of preceding	imperfect
" 562	diessen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 563	sopiessen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 583	escapasse	after commo si	imperfect (or pluperfect?)
" 624	dexara	after relative	pluperfect indicative

Line 20	ovissae	protasis	imperfect
"	21	dissan	imperfect
"	22	dissae	imperfect
"	23	sopissae	imperfect
"	24	perissan	imperfect indicative
"	25	perissan-sopissan	imperfect
"	26	sopissan	imperfect
"	27	sopissan	imperfect
"	28	loissae	imperfect
"	29	vantissan	imperfect
"	30	dissan	imperfect indicative
"	31	catissan	imperfect indicative
"	32	loissan (perissan)	imperfect
"	33	dissae	imperfect
"	34	vantissan	imperfect
"	35	vantissan	imperfect
"	36	perissan	imperfect
"	37	perissan	imperfect
"	38	perissan	imperfect
"	39	perissan	imperfect
"	40	perissan	imperfect
"	41	perissan	imperfect
"	42	perissan	imperfect
"	43	perissan	imperfect
"	44	perissan	imperfect
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"	92	perissan	imperfect
"	93	perissan	imperfect
"	94	perissan	imperfect
"	95	perissan	imperfect
"	96	perissan	imperfect
"	97	perissan	imperfect
"	98	perissan	imperfect
"	99	perissan	imperfect
"	100	perissan	imperfect

Line 680	sopiesse	purpose clause	imperfect
" 802	diessen	after <u>aun</u> que concessive	imperfect
* " 1158	ayudara	after <u>que</u> causal	pluperfect indicative
	fiziera	same as preceding	
" 1190	viniesse	command in indirect quotation	imperfect
" 1208	viniesen	after <u>si</u> -por si; protasis "In order to see whether---would come".	imperfect
" 1239	dixera	after <u>ca</u> causal	pluperfect indicative
" 1242	fablassen	indirect quotation after dixera. Used in a confused passage with other verbs in the conditional, but perhaps with more indefinite meaning or — possible-concessive.	imperfect with perfective force.
" 1250	pudiessen	protasis	imperfect
" 1252	spidiés-spidiese	protasis	imperfect
" 1252	besás-besase	protasis	imperfect
" 1253	pudiessen	protasis	imperfect
" 1253	fosse	protasis	imperfect
" 1254	tomassen	after <u>mando</u>	imperfect
" 1254	pusiessen	after <u>mando</u>	imperfect

NOTE: All of the forms above note, from line 1252 to line 1254 inclusive, are in clauses dependent upon mando, line 1251.

" 1293	viesse	after sospirando	imperfect
" 1294	fartás-fartase	protasis	imperfect
" 1295	llorassen	after sospirando	imperfect
" 1351	cadiesse	protasis	imperfect
" 1402	viesse	protasis	imperfect
" 1417	toviesse	after rogavan	imperfect
" 1420	aduxiera	after relative	pluperfect indicative
" 1434	diesse	used after <u>que</u> meaning provided that. Equivalent to protasis	imperfect
" 1471	desenparás-desenparase	protasis	imperfect

imperfect	purpose clause	Line 1380	apostrophe
imperfect	after and que concessive	1382	disjunctive
pluperfect indicative	after que causal	1388	exclamatory
	same as preceding		interjection
imperfect	command in indirect quotation	1390	interjection
imperfect	after si-que si-protasis "in order to see whether---would come".	1398	interjection
pluperfect indicative	after ce causal	1399	disjunctive
	indirect quotation after dixit. Used in a compound sentence with other verbs in the conditional, but perhaps with more indefinite meaning or - possible-concessive.	1399	disjunctive
imperfect with perfective force.			
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	apostrophe-apostrophe
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	after mando	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	after mando	1399	disjunctive
NOTE: All of the forms above note, from line 1385 to line 1394 inclusive, are in clauses dependent upon mando, line 1381.			
imperfect	after sospirando	1398	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	after sospirando	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1399	disjunctive
imperfect	after rogarum	1417	disjunctive
pluperfect indicative	after relative	1420	disjunctive
imperfect	used after que meaning provided that. Equivalent to protasis	1424	disjunctive
imperfect	protasis	1427	disjunctive

Line 1495	sopiessen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 1511	sopiessen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 1512	saliera	after quomo "in what manner, how."	pluperfect indicative
" 1535	tomaran	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
" 1538	sacaran	after commo	pluperfect indicative
" 1571	guardassen	after mando'	imperfect
" 1573	aduxiessen	after mando'	imperfect
" 1573	ganara	after "poco avie que" relative clause	pluperfect indicative
" 1581	acordaran	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
" 1663	nasquieran	temporal clause "del dia que"	pluperfect indicative
* " 1664	vidieran	main clause	pluperfect
" 1788	soviessse	after mando'	imperfect
" 1788	tolliessse	after mando'	imperfect
" 1791	croviesse	purpose clause. Irregular sequence of tenses noted in this example.	imperfect
" 1815	fosse	after mando'	imperfect
" 1820	oviesse	indefinite after mientras que. For use of tense compare note on 1791 imperfect	
" 1839	mandasse	after enviavale mandado	imperfect
" 1864	fallasse	protasis after <u>commo si</u> .	pluperfect (or imperfect)
" 1899	viniesse	Equivalent to imperative. Probably some confusion is felt between direct and indirect quotation.	
" 1899	oviesse	protasis of above	imperfect
* " 1944	oviessedes	indefinite relative clause	imperfect
" 1950	quisiesse	protasis	imperfect(or pluperfect)

1932	copulatio	purpose clause	imperfect
1911	copulatio	purpose clause	imperfect
1912	copulatio	after phrase "in what manner, how."	imperfect indicative
1933	copulatio	relative clause	imperfect indicative
1934	copulatio	after comma	imperfect indicative
1971	copulatio	after main clause	imperfect
1972	copulatio	after main clause	imperfect
1973	copulatio	after "quod estis qui" relative clause	imperfect indicative
1981	copulatio	relative clause	imperfect indicative
1982	copulatio	temporal clause "ubi estis qui"	imperfect indicative
1984	copulatio	main clause	imperfect
1985	copulatio	after main clause	imperfect
1986	copulatio	after main clause	imperfect
1991	copulatio	purpose clause. Irregular sequence of tenses noted in this example.	imperfect
1913	copulatio	after main clause	imperfect
1920	copulatio	indicative after main clause. For use of tense compare note on 1991 imperfect	
1923	copulatio	after relative main clause	imperfect
1924	copulatio	prothesis after comma.	imperfect (or imperfect)
1925	copulatio	Equivalent to imperative. Probably some confusion in text between direct and indirect quotation.	
1926	copulatio	prothesis of above	imperfect
1927	copulatio	indicative relative clause	imperfect
1928	copulatio	prothesis	imperfect (or imperfect)

* Line 1951	fallassemos	Indefinite relative clause	imperfect
" 1978	quissiessen	Indefinite relative	imperfect
" 2001	fossen	indefinite relative	imperfect
" 2002-b	abriessen	after mando'	imperfect
* " 2010	gañara	main clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2010	dieran	causal clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2046	fossedes	Apodosis equivalent of courteous imperative or wish	imperfect
" 2046	ploguiesse	protasis	imperfect
" 2056	adobassen	after mando'	imperfect
" 2112	saliessse	indefinite after cuando	imperfect
" 2112-b	tornasse	after mando'	imperfect
" 2137	fosse	after <u>como</u> <u>si</u>	imperfect
" 2171	sopiessen	purpose clause	imperfect
" 2234	tomassedes	purpose sequence of tenses irregular	imperfect
" 2250	entrassen	after antes que	pluperfect
" 2286b	alcasse	indefinite relative clause after negative	imperfect
§ Line 2.	dexase and se fuesse	after "enbio' dezir" -----	imperfect
" 4.	troxiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2347	vieran	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2376	plogiesse	protasis	imperfect
" 2377	pudiesse	relative clause (purpose?)	imperfect
" 2479	lidiaran	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2486	prisiessen	after mando'	imperfect
" 2487	fosse	after mando'	imperfect
" 2533	lidiara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
" 2533	fora	relative clause	pluperfect indicative

imperfect	Indefinite relative clause	Line 1981	Indefinites
imperfect	Indefinite relative	" 1978	Indefinites
imperfect	Indefinite relative	" 2001	Indefinites
imperfect	after mando	" 2002-b	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	main clause	" 2010	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	causal clause	" 2010	Indefinites
imperfect	Apodosis equivalent of continuous imperative or wish	" 2068	Indefinites
imperfect	proposals	" 2068	Indefinites
imperfect	after mando	" 2068	Indefinites
imperfect	Indefinite after mando	" 2112	Indefinites
imperfect	after mando	" 2112-b	Indefinites
imperfect	after <u>como si</u>	" 2137	Indefinites
imperfect	purpose clause	" 2171	Indefinites
imperfect	purpose sequence of tense irregular	" 2284	Indefinites
imperfect	after antes que	" 2280	Indefinites
imperfect	Indefinite relative clause after negative	" 2280-b	Indefinites
imperfect	Indefinite relative clause after "como si"	Line 2	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	relative clause	" 2287	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	dependent clause	" 2287	Indefinites
imperfect	proposals	" 2370	Indefinites
imperfect	relative clause (purpose?)	" 2377	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	dependent clause	" 2478	Indefinites
imperfect	after mando	" 2480	Indefinites
imperfect	after mando	" 2487	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	relative clause	" 2602	Indefinites
imperfect indicative	relative clause	" 2622	Indefinites

80
75

Line 2662	pudiéssemas	protasis	imperfect
" 2677	dexás=dexase	protasis	imperfect
" 2678	sonás=sonase	result	imperfect
" 2709	fincás=fincase	after mandó	imperfect
" 2741	ploguiesse	protasis	imperfect
" 2742	assomasse	after impersonal	imperfect
" 2753	assomás=assomase	protasis	imperfect
" 2770	viesse	temporal after past que	imperfect
" (2774	vidiessen	protasis	pluperfect
* (2774	escapara	apodosis	pluperfect indicative
" 2839	andidiessen	after dixo=mandó	imperfect
" 2840	aduxiessen	after dixo as in preceding	imperfect
" 2860	viessemos	after como si	imperfect
" 2958	f fosse	purpose	imperfect
" 2981	fossen	after expression of command	imperfect
" 2982	viniesse	conditional relative	imperfect
* " 2983	toviesse	like fossen (2981) (or apodosis)	imperfect
" 2984	falliesen	after ivan penssando	imperfect
" 2993	quisiesse	conditional relative	imperfect
" 3017	besasse	purpose	imperfect
" 3018	sopiesse	purpose	imperfect
" 3061	saliessse	after <u>antes</u> <u>que</u>	imperfect
" 3096	contalassen	purpose	imperfect
" 3155	ondrassen	purpose	imperfect
" 3155	sirviessen	purpose	imperfect
" 3277	diera	after interrogative quien (Menéndez Pidal translates as preterite). (May be taken as imperfect subjunctive or pluperfect subjunctive in rhetorical question?)	
* " 3293	dexassedesvos	implied command	imperfect

Line 3662	protasis	imperfect
" 3677	protasis	imperfect
" 3678	protasis	imperfect
" 3702	protasis	imperfect
" 3741	protasis	imperfect
" 3742	protasis	imperfect
" 3753	protasis	imperfect
" 3770	protasis	imperfect
" 3774	protasis	imperfect
" 3774	protasis	imperfect
" 3832	protasis	imperfect
" 3840	protasis	imperfect
" 3860	protasis	imperfect
" 3903	protasis	imperfect
" 3981	protasis	imperfect
" 3982	protasis	imperfect
" 3983	protasis	imperfect
" 3984	protasis	imperfect
" 3993	protasis	imperfect
" 4017	protasis	imperfect
" 4018	protasis	imperfect
" 4021	protasis	imperfect
" 4022	protasis	imperfect
" 4122	protasis	imperfect
" 4123	protasis	imperfect
" 4277	protasis	imperfect
" 4293	protasis	imperfect

after interrogative dative (Mnemosyne)
 (may translate as preterite).
 be taken as imperfect subjunctive or
 in rhetorical question?

*Line	3295	creciés-creciese	implied command	imperfect
"	3318	allegasses	after antes que	pluperfect
"	3319	uvas-uviase	protasis	pluperfect
"	3319	jugara	apodosis	pluperfect
"	3325	mataras	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
"	3325	fizieras	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
* "	3355	fuessen (aparecidos) s	probably apodosis but also expresses wish.	pluperfect
"	3400	diessen	after piden	imperfect
"	3460	quisiesse	conditional relative	imperfect
"	3518	tollies	protasis	imperfect
"	3540	pudiessen	protasis	imperfect
"	3541	matassen	after acordados son	imperfect
"	3556	fossen	after dixieron in sense of request	imperfect
"	3557	lidiassen	same as fossen (3556)	imperfect
* "	3597	fizierades	implied (strong potential sense)	pluperfect
"	3607	saliesse	conditional relative	imperfect
"	3609	llegassen	purpose	imperfect
"	3630	recibiera	principal clause (almost equivalent to preterite)	pluperfect
"	3644	esperasse	after antes que	imperfect
"	3699	diessen and oviessen	after enbio' in sense of direct	imperfect

imperfect	implied command	3238	crosses-overclass	"
imperfect	after antes que	3239	alliances	"
imperfect	protesta	3240	unlike-unlike	"
imperfect	apodosis	3241	jugars	"
imperfect indicative	dependent clause	3242	wateras	"
imperfect indicative	dependent clause	3243	fixuras	"
imperfect	imperfect (apodosis) probably apodosis and also expresses wish.	3244	tuessen	"
imperfect	after piden	3245	diessen	"
imperfect	conditional relative	3246	quiesces	"
imperfect	protesta	3247	colles	"
imperfect	protesta	3248	publiessen	"
imperfect	after anochas son	3249	matessen	"
imperfect	after diessen in sense of request	3250	tuessen	"
imperfect	same as tuessen (3250)	3251	hidessen	"
imperfect	implied (strong potential sense)	3252	fixierades	"
imperfect	conditional relative	3253	saliese	"
imperfect	purpose	3254	liessen	"
imperfect	principal clause (almost equivalent to preterite)	3255	recidiera	"
imperfect	after antes que	3256	separase	"
imperfect	after antes and overless in sense of direct	3257	diessen	"

Hubiera and Hubiese

in

Libro de los Engannos et los Asayamientos
de las mujeres.

13th century (1291)

Edited by Domenico Comparetti

London
1882

Roberts and Roberts

in

Libro de los Emperadores et los Asayamientos
de las Mujeres.

13th century (1881)

Edited by Domènec Comarçot

London
1882

perdiese	purpose after por quanto	imperfect
fuese	after tovo por bien que	imperfect

CHAP. I

muriese	indefinite future with quando	imperfect
heredase	purpose after para que	imperfect
diese	relative indefinite after negative clause	imperfect

* sopiese	after después que	pluperfect
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fisiera	in relative clause	pluperfect indicative
viniesen	purpose after enbio' etc.	imperfect
catasen	purpose after enbio' a etc.	imperfect
nasiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
esforcase	relative clause of purpose	imperfect
mostrasen	purpose	imperfect

* Page 76 demandase	indefinite relative (It may be demandase)	imperfect
mostrase	subjunctive dependent upon negative clause	seems to be pluperfect

fuesse	indefinite relative	imperfect
fueran	protasis	imperfect (?)

fisiesen	after non querries	imperfect
comiesen and beviesen	purpose	imperfect
llegase	ante que	pluperfect
fablase	protasis	imperfect
pasason	ante que	pluperfect

estudiesen	relative purpose	imperfect
trinxiessen	relative purpose	imperfect
aprendiese	purpose	imperfect

CHAP. II.

* acaesciera	after como (relative clause)	pluperfect indicative
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quisieses	protasis	imperfect
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purpose after por quando	purpose
after save por bien que	purpose

purpose after para que	purpose
relative indicative after negative clause	purpose

after because que	purpose
in relative clause	purpose

purpose after como etc.	purpose
purpose after como etc.	purpose

relative clause	purpose
relative clause of purpose	purpose

purpose	purpose
indicative relative (it may be demanded) imperfect	purpose

subordinate dependent upon negative clause	purpose
indicative relative	purpose

proposals	purpose
after non quies	purpose

purpose	purpose
ante que	purpose

proposals	purpose
ante que	purpose

relative purpose	purpose
relative purpose	purpose

purpose	purpose
after como (relative clause)	purpose

proposals	purpose
indicative	purpose

Page 80	dixiese	relative clause after negative	pluperfect
	castigara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	mandara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	fuesen	protasis	imperfect
	creyera	after porque (causal)	pluperfect indicative
Page 81	quisiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
*	durmiera	after sospecho' que	pluperfect indicative
Page 82	labrase and desfrutase	purpose	imperfect
*	oviese	relative dependent upon negative clause compare (hatte-sollen)	pluperfect
	fuera (fecho)	indirect question	pluperfect indicative
	contesciera	after como relative	pluperfect indicative
	dixiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
CHAP. III.			
	dixese	purpose after mando'	imperfect
	viese	indefinite relative	imperfect
	encobriese	purpose after mando'	imperfect
	viese	after <u>en guisa que</u> --purpose	imperfect
	viera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	viera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	descobriera	after coyo' (believed)	pluperfect indicative
	dixiera	after juró'	pluperfect indicative
Page 83	matasen	purpose after mando'	imperfect
CHAPTER IV.			
CHAPTER V.			
Page 84	avieses	protasis	imperfect
	demandase	after dixo with sense of command	imperfect
	tomásemos	after dixo with sense of command	imperfect
	amasássemos and pusiésemos	after dixo with sense of command	imperfect
	oviésemos (lavado)	after quando	pluperfect
Page 85	tirásemos	after dixo with sense of command	imperfect

Page 80	disjunctive	relative clauses after negative	imperfect
	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	propositional	imperfect
	disjunctive	after purpose (causal)	imperfect indicative
Page 81	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	after purpose (causal)	imperfect indicative
Page 82	disjunctive and disjunctive purpose		imperfect
	disjunctive	relative dependent upon negative clauses	imperfect
	disjunctive	comparative (habeo-solus)	imperfect
	disjunctive	indirect question	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	after some relative	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
CHAP. III.	disjunctive	purpose after mando	imperfect
	disjunctive	indefinite relative	imperfect
	disjunctive	purpose after mando	imperfect
	disjunctive	after an <u>esse</u> purpose	imperfect
	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	relative clauses	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	after copula (believed)	imperfect indicative
	disjunctive	after iure	imperfect indicative
Page 83	disjunctive	purpose after mando	imperfect
CHAPTER IV.			
CHAPTER V.			
Page 84	disjunctive	propositional	imperfect
	disjunctive	after dico with sense of command	imperfect
	disjunctive	after dico with sense of command	imperfect
	disjunctive and	after dico with sense of command	imperfect
	disjunctive (jussive)	after gerund	imperfect
Page 85	disjunctive	after dico with sense of command	imperfect

CHAPTER VI.

Page 85	supiese	purpose after enbio'	imperfect
	jasiese	purpose after leamolo	imperfect
	entrased	after non quiso	imperfect
Page 86	acorriesed	purpose after "dando boses que"	imperfect
	matased	purpose	imperfect
	matasen	purpose after mando'	imperfect

CHAPTER VII.

Page 86	fuesed	result after "fiso en guisa que"	imperfect
	pidiesed	result after "fiso en guisa que"	imperfect
	dexased	after pidiesed licencia	imperfect

Page 87	viera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
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CHAPTER VIII.

Page 88	matara	after porque causal	pluperfect indicative
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CHAPTER IX.

Page 89	fuesed) estudiesed)	purpose	imperfect
	quesiesed	indefinite relative	imperfect
	bebiesed	indefinite relative	imperfect
	fisiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
Page 90	venciera	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
	aconteciera	after como relative	pluperfect indicative
	dexara	after porque causal	pluperfect indicative

CHAPTER X. NO EXAMPLES

CHAPTER XI.

Page 91	toviesen	purpose	imperfect
	viniesed	relative indefinite	imperfect
	conteciera	after <u>como</u> relative	pluperfect indicative
Page 91	fisiesed	after rrogolo	imperfect
	quisiesed	indefinite relative	imperfect
	viesed	result after <u>en guisa que</u>	imperfect
	diesed	purpose	imperfect

Page 92	quisiese	indefinite relative	imperfect
	fuera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	quisiese	indefinite relative	imperfect
	* salliera	after quando	imperfect indicative
	salliese	after dixie with sense of command	imperfect
	provase	purpose after <u>por tal que</u>	imperfect
* Page 93	fuera	implied apodosis after sinon, (meaning otherwise.)	pluperfect
	perdonase	after rrogar	imperfect
	diese	after fasta que	imperfect but with strong perfective implication.
	matasen	purpose after mando'	imperfect

CHAPTER XII

* Page 93	matara	after "avo miedo ques"	imperfect
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CHAPTER XIII

Page 94	fisiese	indefinite relative	imperfect
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CHAPTER XIV

Page 95	pudiese	protasis	imperfect
	vendiese	after rrogo'	imperfect
	mercara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	ovidara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative

Page 96	levase	purpose	imperfect
	levase	purpose	imperfect
	perdonase	after rrogar	imperfect

Page 97	matasen	purpose after mando'	imperfect
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CHAPTER XV

Page 97	viniese	purpose after "fiso seña"	imperfect
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Chapter XVI

Page 98	ovieses	protasis	imperfect
	diese	after rogar	imperfect
	comiese	after dixo in sense of <u>command</u>	imperfect
	turase (durase?)	after "mientras que"	imperfect
	comieses) guardases)	after dixie (command)	imperfect

CHAPTER XVI.

Page 98

comiera	after juro'	pluperfect indicative
comencara	after juro'	pluperfect indicative

CHAPTER XVII.

Page 99

ensolviesen	purpose	imperfect
fisiese	after dixieron (command)	imperfect
comieses	after dixieron (command)	imperfect
metasen	after dixo (command)	imperfect

CHAPTER XVIII

Page 99 quemase

after " <u>ante que</u> "	imperfect
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CHAPTER XIX.

Page 100 pidieses

after <u>quando</u> (perfective force)	imperfect
--	-----------

demandase	relative purpose or conditional	imperfect
-----------	---------------------------------	-----------

CHAPTER XX.

Page 101 sopiese)
apprendiese)

after <u>fasta que</u>	imperfect
------------------------	-----------

trasladara	after <u>de mientras</u>	pluperfect indicative in progressive sense
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comiera	after como(relative)	pluperfect indicative
---------	----------------------	-----------------------

fisiese	after rrogo'	imperfect
---------	--------------	-----------

fuese	after <u>fasta que</u>	imperfect
-------	------------------------	-----------

castigara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative.
-----------	-----------------	------------------------

Page 102 quisieses)
yasieses)

protasis	imperfect
----------	-----------

entrasen	<u>ante que</u>	imperfect with strong perfective implication
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* oviera	indirect question	imperfect indicative (or subjunctive)
----------	-------------------	---------------------------------------

acordase	purpose after porque	imperfect
----------	----------------------	-----------

matasen	after <u>mando'</u>	imperfect
---------	---------------------	-----------

imperfect indicative	after <u>pero</u>	consecutio
imperfect indicative	after <u>pero</u>	consecutio

imperfect	purpose	consecutio
imperfect	after <u>quoniam</u> (command)	consecutio
imperfect	after <u>quoniam</u> (command)	consecutio
imperfect	after <u>quoniam</u> (command)	consecutio

imperfect after "ante que"

imperfect	after <u>quoniam</u> (participle force)	consecutio
imperfect	relative purpose or conditional	consecutio

imperfect	after <u>ante que</u>	consecutio
-----------	-----------------------	------------

imperfect indicative in progressive sense	after <u>ante que</u>	consecutio
---	-----------------------	------------

imperfect indicative	after <u>quoniam</u> (relative)	consecutio
----------------------	---------------------------------	------------

imperfect	after <u>propterea</u>	consecutio
-----------	------------------------	------------

imperfect	after <u>ante que</u>	consecutio
-----------	-----------------------	------------

imperfect indicative	relative clause	consecutio
----------------------	-----------------	------------

imperfect	proposition	consecutio
-----------	-------------	------------

imperfect with strong participle implication	ante que	consecutio
--	----------	------------

imperfect indicative (or subjunctive)	indirect question	consecutio
---------------------------------------	-------------------	------------

imperfect	purpose after <u>propterea</u>	consecutio
-----------	--------------------------------	------------

imperfect	after <u>ante que</u>	consecutio
-----------	-----------------------	------------

CHAPTER XXI.

Page 103	saliese	<u>ante que</u>	imperfect with perfective meaning
	fablara	after <u>porque</u> (contos por que non fablara aquellos dias)	pluperfect indicative relative clause
	conteciera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative (to do quantol conteciera)
	matases	after " <u>non quiso que</u> "	imperfect
	dixiera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	acaesciera) defendiera)	relative clause (como	pluperfect indicative
	fablase	after <u>defendiera</u>	imperfect
	fuesen	after <u>hasta que</u>	imperfect
	fisiesedes	after <u>sinon que</u> --object clause--	imperfect
	fablase	after <u>ante que</u>	imperfect
	mandases	after <u>pidovos</u> (present demanded by modern usage)	imperfect
Page 104	matase	result (result unrealized)	imperfect
	* devieras	in main clause	pluperfect
	* perdiera	in main clause--equivalent to pluperfect subjunctive. (cf. Latin pl. pf. ind. in past, unreal apodosis)	pluperfect indicative
	* matara	protasis--unreal past	pluperfect (Subjunctive)
*Page 104	deviera	(non se deviera esconder)main clause	pluperfect indicative
	* deviera	main clause	pluperfect indicative
	fuese	protasis	imperfect
Page 105	oyese	after impersonal	imperfect
	matase	after " <u>fasia desir</u> " (command)	imperfect
	mandara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	fablase	<u>ante que</u>	imperfect
CHAPTER XXII.			
Page 105	dixiese	after dixieron (command)	imperfect
	comiesen	purpose	imperfect

imperfect with periphrastic
meaning

ante que

relative

after ante que (comparative for the non
relative clause)
imperfect indicative
relative clause

relative clause

relative clause

imperfect indicative
(to do quando comparative)

imperfect

after "non quia que"

relative clause

imperfect indicative

relative clause

relative clause

imperfect indicative

relative clause (comparative)

relative clause (comparative)

imperfect

after ante que

relative clause

imperfect

after ante que

relative clause

imperfect

after ante que (object clause)

relative clause

imperfect

after ante que

relative clause

imperfect

after ante que (present demanded by
modern usage)

relative clause

imperfect

result (result unrealized)

Page 104

imperfect

in main clause

relative clause

in main clause--equivalent to ante que
perfect subjunctive. (cf. Latin
pl. p. ind. in past, unreal apodictic)

relative clause

imperfect (subjunctive)

protasis--unreal past

relative clause

imperfect indicative

(non se deviera secundum) main clause

Page 105

imperfect indicative

main clause

relative clause

imperfect

protasis

relative clause

imperfect

after impersonal

Page 106

imperfect

after "fieri debet" (command)

relative clause

imperfect indicative

relative clause

relative clause

imperfect

ante que

relative clause

imperfect

after ante que (command)

Page 107

imperfect

purpose

relative clause

CHAPTER XXIII

Page 107	toviése	indefinite relative	imperfect
	sopieses	protasis	imperfect
	echase	after dixo (command)	imperfect

CHAPTER XXIV.

Page 108	diésedes	purpose	imperfect
	pagase	after judgo' (juzgo')	imperfect
	conosciera	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
Page 109	conseiara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative

CHAPTER XXV.

Page 111.	pudieses	protasis	imperfect
	conprara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	quisiese	indefinite relative	imperfect
	jugara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
Page 112	ganase	protasis	imperfect
	fisiese	after dixé---command	imperfect
	mandase	indefinite relative	imperfect
Page 112	beviése	after mande	imperfect
	dixiera	protasis--- <u>may be less vivid future</u>	imperfect
	conteciera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	conprara	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
	diese	after mando'	imperfect
	tomase	after dixo (request)	imperfect

CHAPTER XXVI.

Page 113	veniese	purpose	imperfect
	levase	after rrogo'	imperfect
	sacase	purpose	imperfect
Page 114	tornase	after aun que	imperfect

HUBIERA AND HUBIESE

in

BERCEO

MILAGROS DE NUESTRA SENORA

Edited by Solalinde

Madrid 1922

(Clasicos Castellanos)

The work dates from the first half of the 13th Century.

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Page 1.			
S 1-line 2.	Escuchassedes	protasis	Imperfect
Page 2.			
S 7-line 4.	Pudiessen	relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
Page 3.			
S 9-line 4.	Valiesse	(characteristic)	Imperfect
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S 12-line 4	Morasse	conditional relative	Imperfect
Page 5.			
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S 15-line 2	<u>Oviesse comido</u>	protasis	Pluperfect
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S 94-line 4.	Mereciesse	conditional relative	Imperfect
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S 102-line 4	Fuesse	temporal clause with ante	Pluperfect
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S 105-line 2	Cuntiera	como temporal	Pluperfect indicative
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S 214-line 1	Viniera	dependent clause	Pluperfect indicative
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S 140-line 3	Onrrase	protasis	Imperfect
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S 146-line 4	Fuessen	potential	Imperfect
S 148-line 3	Sopiessen	protasis	Pluperfect
S 148-line 4	<u>Ovieran fecho</u>	apodosis of above	Pluperfect

Page 1. 2 1-line 2.	Enunciaciones	proposiciones	imperfect
Page 2. 2 1-line 4.	Indicaciones	relative clauses of characteristic	imperfect
Page 3. 2 2-line 4.	Valores	(characteristic)	imperfect
Page 4. 2 12-line 4	Modos	conditional relative	imperfect
Page 5. 2 13-line 4 2 13-line 2	Modos <u>Otras cosas</u>	conditional relative proposiciones	imperfect imperfect
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Page 20. 2 70-line 1.	Enunciaciones	proposiciones	imperfect
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Page 28 2 102-line 2 2 104-line 4	Modos Indicaciones	temporal dependent clauses	imperfect indicative
Page 30 2 214-line 1	Indicaciones	dependent clauses	imperfect indicative
Page 32 2 140-line 1 2 140-line 2	Indicaciones <u>Procesos</u>	conditional relative proposiciones	imperfect imperfect passive
Page 37. 2 140-line 2	Modos	proposiciones	imperfect
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S 152-line 2	Ioguiesse	protasis	Imperfect
S 152-line 4	Colgasse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 41			
S 154-line 3	Degollassen	After "fueron en un acuerdo"	Imperfect
S 154-line 4	Fuesse	Purpose	Imperfect
S 156-line 4	Quisiesse	temporal with hasta que	Imperfect
S 157-line 1	Fuesse	purpose	Imperfect
Page 44			
S 164-line 2	Fiziera	Dependent clause	Pluperfect indicative
S 164-line 4	Ficiesse	after rogo	Imperfect
S 167-line 2	Rogassen	after rogo	Imperfect
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S 169-line 4.	Vidiesse	implied protasis	(conditional relative) Imperfect
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S 175-line 2	Fuera	Dependent clause	pluperfect indicative
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S 184-line 4	Fuessen	potential	Imperfect
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S 203-line 1	Dissiesses	protasis	Pluperfect
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S 211-line 1	Oviera	dependent clause	Pluperfect indicative
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S 224-line 4	Dissiese	protasis	Imperfect
S 226-line 4	Diesse	purpose	Imperfect
Page 58			
S 232-	Perdonasse	after rogo	Imperfect
S 233-line 1	cantasse	after mando	Imperfect
S 233-line 2	Fuesse	after mando	Imperfect
S 233-line 3	Menguesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 59			
S 235-line 2	Podiessemos	concessive	Imperfect
S 235-line 3	Podiessemos	after que denoting future time (until) or purpose.	Imperfect
Page 62			
S 246-line 3.	Fuera	pluperfect indicative	Dependent clause

Page 63			
S 249-line 2	Fuesse	relative result (characteristic)	Imperfect
S 251-line 2	Cantasse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 64			
S 255-line 1	Fuera	relative clause	Pluperfect indicative
S 256-line 4	Fuesse	after rogo	Imperfect
Page 66			
S 265-line 3	Cantasse	after pidie	Imperfect
Page 73			
S 289-line 2	Fuera	pluperfect indicative temporal after	Dependent clause
S 290-line 2	Empezasse	temporal after ante que	pluperfect
Page 77			
S 307-line-	Mostrase	after querien rogar	Imperfect
S 307-----	Deviessen	potential	Imperfect
Page 83			
S 333-line 2	Finassen	temporal after quando	pluperfect
Page 84			
S 334-line 3	Fiziese	after dezir---command	imperfect
S 334-line 4	Fincassen	purpose	imperfect
Page 86			
S 347-line 1	Dormiessen	temporal	Imperfect
S 347-line 2	Ioguïessen	purpose (relative clause)	Imperfect
Page 87			
S 347-line 3	Oviessen	Temporal after ante que	Pluperfect
S 347-line 4	Prisiessen	after negative characteristics	imperfect
S 348-line 4	Fuesse	after consintio	Imperfect

Page 63	2 249-line 2	Finnsen	relative result (characteristic)	imperfect
Page 64	2 250-line 1	Finnsen	relative clause	imperfect
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Page 67	2 253-line 2	Finnsen	imperfect indicative	imperfect
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Page 69	2 255-line 1	Finnsen	after question	imperfect
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Page 73	2 259-line 4	Finnsen	purpose	imperfect
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Page 76	2 262-line 3	Finnsen	Temporal after main clause	imperfect
Page 77	2 263-line 4	Finnsen	after negative characteristic	imperfect
Page 78	2 264-line 4	Finnsen	after concessive	imperfect

Page 90

S 361-line 2 Toviesse muerto after como si Pluperfect

Page 91.

S 367-line 4. Pusiera causal clause Pluperfect indicative

S 368-line 4. Fiziesselos purpose imperfect

Page 92.

S 371-line 2 Fiziera relative clause pluperfect indicative

Page 94.

S 378-line 3 Oviessen protasis Pluperfect

Page 96.

S 388-line 3 Fuera (ante fuera a prender) The words seem to mean it "ought to have been taken before"--Then fuera is pluperfect indicative in a primary but parenthetical clause.

Page 100.

S 410-line 2 Fuesse purpose imperfect

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S 418-line 4 Fiziesse conditional relative imperfect

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S 441-line 3 Oviessen probably relative clause of purpose imperfect

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S 448-line 4 Ioguiesse protasis pluperfect

Page 109

S 450-line 2 Fuesse protasis pluperfect

Page 113

S 470-line 2 Empezasse after ante que pluperfect

Page 115

S 480 line 3 Podiesse after ante que imperfect

Page 117

S 491-line 2 Mandara relative clause pluperfect indicative

S 491-line 4 Pasara relative clause pluperfect indicative

S 493-line 1 Fora protasis, not contrary to fact pluperfect

Page 120

S 500-line 3 Quissiessedes protasis imperfect

Page 124

S 522-line 4 Podiesse protasis imperfect

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S 544-line - Issiesse protasis imperfect

Page 91.	3 367-line 4. Putsa	causal clause	imperfect indicative
Page 92.	3 368-line 4. Putsa	purpose	imperfect
Page 93.	3 371-line 2. Putsa	relative clause	imperfect indicative
Page 94.	3 378-line 3. Ovisan	protasis	imperfect
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Page 100.	3 410-line 2. Putsa	purpose	imperfect
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Page 107.	3 441-line 3. Ovisan	probably relative clause of purpose	imperfect
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Page 115.	3 480-line 3. Putsa	after and one	imperfect
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3 493-line 1. Putsa	protasis, not contrary to fact	imperfect	
Page 120.	3 500-line 3. Putsa	protasis	imperfect
Page 124.	3 522-line 4. Putsa	protasis	imperfect
Page 128.	3 544-line - Putsa	protasis	imperfect

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S 546-	Fuesse	after mandar	Imperfect
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S 555-line 2	Provassen	purpose	Imperfect
S 556-line 3	Fuera	main clause	Imperfect indicative
Page 132			
S 564-line 4	Fuesse	protasis	Pluperfect
S 564-line 4	Fuera	apodosis of preceding	Pluperfect
Page 133			
S 569-line 2	Mandara	Dependent clause after disso	Pluperfect indicative
S 569-line 3	Dubdase	Conditional relative	Imperfect
Page 135			
S 575-line 3	Criasse	after "envio.....que"	Imperfect
S 576-line 3	Trasquiessen	"envio.....que"	Imperfect
S 578-line 2	Fuera	pluperfect indicative in dependent clause	
Page 137			
S 583-line 1	Si Quisiessedes	protasis	Imperfect
S 583-line 3	Quessassedes	protasis	Imperfect
S 585-line 3	Sopiesse	conditional relative	Imperfect
Page 138			
S 588-line 4	Quisiesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 139			
S 593-line 3	Fuessen	protasis	Imperfect
S 593-line 4	Estorciessen	purpose clause	Imperfect
Page 142			
S 608-line 4	Fuesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 146			
S 625-line 1	Quissiessedes	protasis	Imperfect
S 627-line 4	Pidiesse	conditional relative	Imperfect
Page 148			
S 633-line 4	Valiera	apodosis	Pluperfect
S 633-line 4	Fuesse nacido	implied protasis of preceding	Pluperfect
Page 149			
S 640-line 1	Podiesse	protasis	Imperfect
S 642-line 3	Quissiesses	protasis (apodosis is "cuidaba")	Imperfect
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S 645-line 1	Podiesse	indirect question	Imperfect
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8 555-line 2	Prosa	main clause		Imperfect indicative
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8 554-line 4	Prosa	apodosis of preceding		Imperfect
Page 133	8 556-line 2	Handwritten	Dependent clause after disj.	Imperfect indicative
8 556-line 2	Handwritten	Conditional relative		Imperfect
Page 134	8 557-line 2	Prosa	after "envis.....que"	Imperfect
8 557-line 2	Prosa	Transposition	"envis.....que"	Imperfect
8 557-line 2	Prosa	Imperfect indicative in dependent clause		
Page 137	8 558-line 1	81 Quisquid	prothesis	Imperfect
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8 560-line 4	Prosa	purpose clause		Imperfect
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8 562-line 4	Quisquid	conditional relative		Imperfect
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8 563-line 4	Prosa	implied prothesis of preceding		Imperfect
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8 564-line 2	Quisquid	prothesis (apodosis is "culpa")		Imperfect
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S 690-line 4. Fuesse purpose Imperfect

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S 699-line 3. Quissiesse conditional relative Imperfect

S 701-line 4. Sopiesse potential Imperfect

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S 708-line 4. Penetenciassen purpose Imperfect

Page 164

S 713-line 2. Mudasse implied wish or command Imperfect

Page 165

S 718-line 4. Fuera relative clause Pluperfect indicative

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S 731-line 4. Valiera apodosis Pluperfect

S 731-line 4. Fuesse queado protasis Pluperfect

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S 749-line 1. Fiziera relative clause Pluperfect indicative

S 749-line 2. Fuessen perdidos after quiso Imperfect

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S 756-line 4. Fuesse nacido protasis Pluperfect

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S 786-line 3. Quissiesse and Fuesse protasis Imperfect

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S 797-line 4. Buscasse concessive Imperfect

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S 817-line 1. Oviesse cobrada protasis Pluperfect

S 817-line 2. Oviesse quemada protasis Pluperfect

S 817-line 3. Muriesse concessive Imperfect

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S 836-line 2. Oviera seellado relative clause Pluperfect indicative.

Page 187

S 840-line 4. toviaera relative clause Pluperfect indicative.

S 841-line 2. Negasse after dissoli in sense of command Imperfect

Page 188.

S 843-line 3. Granassen after quisso Imperfect

S 844-line 1. Oviesse valido protasis Pluperfect

S 844-line 4. Fuera perdido preceded by "si non" not conditional but equivalent to "otherwise" pluperfect or even Imperfect, (like "era torcido" earlier in the same stanza).

Page 190

S 857-line 3. Fuera visitado relative clause Pluperfect indicative

S 858-line 2. Fiziera relative clause Pluperfect indicative

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S 861-line 3. Fuesse protasis Pluperfect

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S 861-line 2.	Fuera ido	apodosis	Pluperfect
S 862-line 2.	Entendiesse	protasis	Pluperfect
S 863-----	Quisiesedes	protasis	Imperfect

Page 196.

S 883-line 4.	<u>Fuesse caldado</u>	concessive	Pluperfect	passive
S 885-line 2.	Podiessen	protasis	Imperfect	

Page 191.

8 861-line 2.
8 862-line 2.
8 863-----

Frere ido
Entendisse
Quisessed

apodosis
protasis
protasis

Pluperfect
Pluperfect
Imperfect

Page 196.

8 865-line 4.
8 866-line 2.

Frere calbado
Podissen

concessive
protasis

Pluperfect passive
Imperfect

Hubiera and Hubiese

in

Libro de Buen Amor
(El Arcipreste de Hita).

The work was composed in the 14th century,
probably prior to 1343.

Edition of Cejador Frauca
Madrid 1913.

"Clásicos Castellanas".

Page 4	§ 7, line 3. fabrasen=hablasen	purpose	imperfect
Page 6 (Foot of page)	sopiese	purpose after porque	imperfect
Page 14 (Title before § 11.)	diese	after rogo'	imperfect
	podiese	after rogo'	imperfect
Page 26 § 49 line 4	desputasen	after verb of requesting understood	imperfect
	§ 51 line 2 tomasen	after dixo in sense of direct or command	imperfect
	§ line 3 mostrase	indefinite relative	imperfect
	line 4 fiziese	like tomasen above, (line 2) or indirect command	imperfect
Page 27 § 53, line 2	fuese	after como si (protasis)	imperfect
Page 29 § 59, line 1	dixiera	relative clause	pluperfect indica- tive.
	line 2 rrespondiera	indirect question	pluperfect indica- tive.
	line 4 feziera	main clause	imperfect indicative
	§ 61, line 1 fuera	indirect question	imperfect indicat- ive.
Page 30 § 62, line 3	parase	after dixome in sense of command	imperfect
Page 31 § 64, line 3	fuese	protasis	imperfect
Page 36 § 72, line 1	dexies	protasis	imperfect
Page 41 § 83, line 2	mandase	after dixieron in sense of command	imperfect
	§ 83, line 2 quisiese	indefinite relative	imperfect

imperfect	purpose	Page 4 § 5, line 3. Festsetzungshausen
imperfect	purpose after purpose	Page 8 (foot of page) nolasse
imperfect	after tego	Page 14 (title before § 11.) hass
imperfect	after tego	podasse
imperfect	after verb of requesting understood	Page 26 § 43 line 4 deapussen
imperfect	after dix in sense of direct or command	§ 51 line 2 tossan
imperfect	indefinite relative	line 3 moassas
imperfect	the tomanen above, (line 2) or indirect command	line 4 fissas
imperfect	after come ai (proposals)	Page 27 § 53, line 2 fussas
imperfect indirect- tive.	relative clause	Page 28 § 53, line 1 dixiera
imperfect indirect- tive.	indirect question	line 2 vrespondiera
imperfect indicative	main clause, relative clause	line 4 fessiera
imperfect indirect- ive.	indirect question	§ 61, line 1 fussa
imperfect	after dix in sense of command	Page 30 § 53, line 2 pussas
imperfect	proposals	Page 31 § 54, line 2 fussas
imperfect	proposals	Page 36 § 57, line 1 dixias
imperfect	after dix in sense of command	Page 41 § 53, line 2 mandas
imperfect	relative	§ 53, line 2 dixissas

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Page 41 § 84, line 1 diese	after mando'	imperfect
§ 84, line 2 comiese	purpose	imperfect
§ 84, line 3 viese	after superlative	imperfect of pluperfect
§ 84, line 4 bendexiese	after dixo in sense of direct	imperfect
Page 43 § 88, line 4 feziese	obligation	imperfect
§ 91, line 2 hunase	after enbióme mandar	imperfect
Page 44 § 91, line 3 podiese	indefinite relative clause	imperfect
§ 91, line 3 cantase	indefinite relative clause	imperfect
Page 48 § 104, line 2 diesen	after mandé	imperfect
Page 49 § 108, line 2 dixiese	protasis	imperfect
* Page 50 § 109, line 1 entendiera	protasis	pluperfect
§ 109, line 2 diera	apodosis	pluperfect
§ 109, line 3 feziera	apodosis	pluperfect
§ 109, line 4 fuera	protasis	imperfect of pluperfect
§ 109, line 4 saliera	apodosis	imperfect of pluperfect
Page 51 § 110, line 1 quisiesse	protasis	imperfect
Page 52 § 114, line 4 trobase	protasis	imperfect
Page 53 § 117, line 3 traxies'	after dixie(l') (command)	imperfect
§ 117, line 4 fuese	after dixie(l') (command)	imperfect

Page 55 § 122, line 4 feziese	indefinite relative	imperfect
Page 60 § 132, line 2 fuesen	after mandó	imperfect
§ 133, line 2 fuese(otorgado)	after pidió	imperfect
Page 67 § 163, line 1 oviesen	protasis	imperfect
Page 71 § 176, line 3 comiese	protasis	imperfect
Page 76 § 190, line 3 cassase	after "afyncaronle" (purpose)	imperfect
§ 190, line 4 casase	see preceding (purpose)	imperfect
§ 191, line 4 quisiese	Purpose	imperfect
§ 191, line 4 casasen	after quisiese	imperfect
Page 77 § 192, ficiessen	after respondió (contains idea of result or even of command)	imperfect
§ 192, line 2 oviesen	potential or characteristic	imperfect
§ 192, line 3 dixiesen	after respondió (or implied command)	imperfect
§ 192, line 4 entremetiesen	after respondió as preceding.	
§ 193, line 3 fuese	after ante que	imperfect (or pluperfect)
§ 194, line 2 fuese	after ante que	imperfect (or pluperfect)
Page 84 § 214, line 2 presiese	concessive	imperfect
Page 95 § 250, line 3 diesen	after pidías	imperfect
Page 96 § 253, line 1 sacase	after que -- indefinite relative with conditional force.	imperfect

imperfect	indefinite relative	Page 55 § 182, line 4 fuisse
imperfect	after modo	Page 50 § 182, line 2 fuerunt
imperfect	after pidi	§ 182, line 2 fuisse (otorgado)
imperfect	propterea	Page 57 § 183, line 1 ovissem
imperfect	propterea	Page 71 § 176, line 3 comissem
imperfect	after "alymoronic" (purpose)	Page 76 § 190, line 3 comissem
imperfect	see preceding (purpose)	§ 190, line 4 comissem
imperfect	propterea	§ 191, line 4 quidam
imperfect	after quidam	§ 191, line 4 comissem
imperfect	after respondio (contains idea of result or even of command)	Page 77 § 182, line 1 fuisse
imperfect	potential or characteristic	§ 182, line 2 ovissem
imperfect	after respondio (or implied command)	§ 182, line 2 dixissem
imperfect	after respondio as preceding.	§ 182, line 4 comissem
imperfect	after ante que	§ 182, line 3 fuisse
imperfect	after ante que	§ 194, line 2 fuisse
imperfect	concessive	Page 84 § 214, line 2 propterea
imperfect	after pidi	Page 92 § 200, line 2 dixissem
imperfect	after que -- indefinite relative with conditional force.	Page 96 § 203, line 1 comissem

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Page 96			
S 254-line 1	quisiese	after dyxo (command or request)	Imperfect
S 254-line 2	pudiera	apodosis	Pluperfect
S 254-line 3	quisiera	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 101			
S 265-line 3	ardiesse	purpose	Imperfect
S 267-line 4	sobiese	indefinite time	Imperfect
S 267-line 4	acabase	purpose after porque	Imperfect
Page 120			
S 321-line 4	podiese	indefinite time	Imperfect
S 322-line 4	foziesen	after desie	Imperfect
Page 126			
S 335-line 4	comiese	write antes que	Imperfect
Page 127			
S 340-line 2	asinase	after pidieron	Imperfect
S 340-line 3	diese	indefinite time	Imperfect
Page 129			
S 346-line 4	fueson	after pyden (irregular sequence)	Imperfect
Page 132			
S 354-line 3	deviera	causal clause	Pluperfect indicative
S 354-line 4	deviera	causal clause	Pluperfect indicative
Page 136			
S 369-----	feziera	dependent clause after "ca"	Pluperfect indicative
Page 158			
S413-line 2	comiese	indefinite relative	Imperfect
Page 168			
S 447-line 4	dexiese	protasis	Imperfect
Page 178			
S 479-line 3	pyntase	after dixo (command)	Imperfect
S 479-line 3	podiesse	after como (adverb of manner--indefinite)	Imperfect
Page 179			
S 481-line -	feziera	after relative	Pluperfect indicative
Page 180			
S 484-line 4	veniesedes	equivalent to implied command or to protasis	Imperfect
Page 188			
S 508-line 3	quisyese	relative characteristic	Imperfect
Page 195			
S 529-line 2	beviera	relative clause	pluperfect indicative
Page 196			
S 531-line 2	pudiese	potential	imperfect
Page 197			
S 537-line 3	echara	dependent clause	pluperfect indicative

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98

Page 212			
S 583-line 3	levase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 217			
S 602-line 2	fuese	(unreal) protasis	Imperfect
Page 218			
S 603-line 3	fuese	(unreal) protasis	Imperfect
Page 242			
S 688-line 3	saliera	result (indefinite future)	Imperfect
Page 247			
S 205-line 2	sopiesen	protasis	Imperfect
S 705-line 2	fueran	apodosis	Imperfect
Page 256			
S 732-line 3	sopiesedes	protasis	Imperfect
Page 260			
S 748-line 2	fuese	after dexieronle (permission)	Imperfect
Page 261			
S 749-line 2	arrancase	after dixo	Imperfect
Page 263			
S 760-line 1	casase	protasis	Imperfect
Page 266			
S 770-line 2	veniesedes	after conbidar (purpose)	Imperfect
Page 269			
S 779 -line 3	fuera	equivalent to apodosis	Fluperfect
S 779 -line 4	(oviera (perdiera	equivalent to apodosis	Fluperfect
Page 278			
S 823-line 1	podiese	protasis	Imperfect
Page 297			
S 881-line 1	parlas' (parlase)	protasis	Imperfect
Page 298			
S 883-line 1	pudiesen	(unreal) protasis	Imperfect
(1) habiese			
(2) habiese			
parlase			
oviera			
podiese			
podiese			
podiese			

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Hubiera and Hubiese

in

La Crónica del Rey Juan II.

Written in the 15th Century--

(Before 1450).

Edition of 1779.

(22 pages of text--equivalent to about 70 or 80 ordinary 12 mo pages were studied)

CHAPTER I.

Page 1.	comenzase	purpose	Imperfect
	diese	purpose	Imperfect
	hallase	indefinite relative (potential)	Imperfect
	entrasse	purpose	Imperfect
	* quisiera	after como	Imperfect or <u>pluperfect indicative.</u>
	entendiese	after mando'	Imperfect
	* entendiera	apodosis	Imperfect
	* tuviera	protasis	Imperfect
Page 2.	fuesen	after mando'	Imperfect

CHAPTER II.

Page 2.	dixese	after mando'	Imperfect
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CHAPTER V.

Page 3.	dixese	after dixo	Imperfect
	guardase	purpose	Imperfect
(1)	hablase	(e' hallo' que él debia hablar primero y que luego Burgos <u>hablase</u>)	Imperfect
(2)	hablase	exactly as above	Imperfect
	pareciese	after como relative indefinite	Imperfect
	oviese	after impersonal (sinrazón sería)	Imperfect
	sacasen	after acordaron (purpose)	Imperfect
	diese	purpose (relative clause)	Imperfect

CHAPTER VI.

diesemos after mandastes Imperfect

CHAPTER VII.

Page 4. paresciese purpose Imperfect

determinase after decian (obligation) Imperfect

declarasen after impersonal (era bien) Imperfect

respondiesen after impersonal (concluyose) Imperfect

declarasen after dexaban (purpose) Imperfect

viesen after dexaban (purpose) Imperfect

mandase indefinite relative Imperfect

pudiesen indefinite relative Imperfect

CHAPTER VIII.

Page 4. quisiera relative clause--appears to be
equivalent to quiso but it may be
pluperfect indicative Imperfect

(1) pusieran after quisiera Imperfect

(2) pusieran indefinite relative Imperfect

demandara purpose after porque Imperfect

paresciera indefinite relative Imperfect but with tinge
of pluperfect

CHAPTER IX.

embiase after mando Imperfect

CHAPTER X.

dixese after mando Imperfect

CHAPTER XI.

Page 5. viese purpose after para que Imperfect

quisieae after suplicaron Imperfect

pluguiese after suplicar Imperfect

fallesciese indefinite relative Imperfect

curasen after respondio with idea of command Imperfect

mirase after suplicaban Imperfect

quisiesen after quando with conditional force
(protasis) Imperfect

imperfect	after mandates	discuss	CHAPTER VI.
imperfect	purpose	practise	CHAPTER VII. Page 6.
imperfect	after desire (obligation)	determine	
imperfect	after impersonal (are plus)	discuss	
imperfect	after impersonal (conjugate)	respond	
imperfect	after desire (purpose)	discuss	
imperfect	after desire (purpose)	visit	
imperfect	indefinite relative	mandate	
imperfect	indefinite relative	publish	
imperfect	relative clause--appears to be equivalent to <u>quis</u> but it may be pluperfect indicative	quiesce	CHAPTER VIII. Page 4.
imperfect	after quiesce	(1) quiesce	
imperfect	indefinite relative	(2) quiesce	
imperfect	purpose after purpose	demand	
imperfect but with things of pluperfect	indefinite relative	proceed	
imperfect	after mando	emphas	CHAPTER IX.
imperfect	after mando	honor	CHAPTER X.
imperfect	purpose after purpose	visit	CHAPTER XI. Page 6.
imperfect	after application	quiesce	
imperfect	after audire	quiesce	
imperfect	indefinite relative	fallaciously	
imperfect	after response with idea of command	corrupt	
imperfect	after application	visit	
imperfect	after quenda with conditional force (protasis)	quiesce	

CHAPTER XII.

mandase	after mando'	Imperfect
juntasen	after mando'	Imperfect
dixese	after mando'	Imperfect
trabajasen	after rogaba	Imperfect
fuesen (cogidos)	after trabajasen (purpose)	Imperfect
hiciesen	after rogaba	Imperfect

Page 5.

rescibiesen	result	Imperfect
pudiese	after (superlative) relative clause	Imperfect
oviese	indefinite relative clause (characteristic)	Imperfect
fuese	protasis	Imperfect

oviese	result after porque	Imperfect
pudiese	after rogaba	Imperfect
oviesen	purpose after porque	Imperfect

Page 6

mandase	after suplicaban	Imperfect
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CHAPTER XIII.

mandase	indefinite relative	Imperfect but with tinge of pluperfect
llamasen	after " <u>a que</u> " meaning until	Imperfect but with tinge of pluperfect
oviese	protasis	Imperfect
pudiese	apodosis of above but also dependent upon "otorgaron"	Imperfect

CHAPTER XIV.

quisiera	apparently exactly equivalent to <u>querria</u> used after pensaban but may be imperfect <u>indicative</u>	Imperfect
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CHAPTER XV.

hiciesen	purpose after porque	Imperfect
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Page 7

mandase	indefinite relative	Imperfect with tinge of pluperfect
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CHAPTER XVI.

Page 7.

supiesen	after dixo (purpose)	Imperfect
traxiese	after mando'	Imperfect
hiciera	Relative clause	Pluperfect indicative
pasara	Relative clause	Pluperfect indicative

CHAPTER XVI.

Page 7	tuviese	after mandar	Imperfect
	tuviese	purpose after para que	Imperfect

CHAPTER XVII.

quisiese	after rogaba	Imperfect
tomase	after rogaba	Imperfect

CHAPTER XVIII.

Page 8.	tuviesen	after mandaba	Imperfect
	criasen	after mandaba	Imperfect
	pluguiese	after rogaba	Imperfect
	criase	como--relative--potential	Imperfect
	tuviese	como--relative--potential	Imperfect
	fuese	after <u>hasta que</u>	Imperfect
	tuviese	after impersonal (placía)	Imperfect
	dixese	after respondio' with idea of request	Imperfect
	certificase	after respondio' with idea of request	Imperfect
	pudiese	indefinite relative	Imperfect
	acogiesen	after mando'	Imperfect
	fuese	purpose after porque	Imperfect
	entrasen	purpose after trabajo' (que)	Imperfect
	criase	result after procuró de concordar-- de tal manera	Imperfect
	hiciese	after <u>ante que</u>	Imperfect
	cumpliese	purpose after porfiaban (insist)	Imperfect
	tuviesen	purpose after porfiaban (insist)	Imperfect
	criasen	purpose after porfiaban (insist)	Imperfect
	diese	result after impersonal "óvose de concluir"	Imperfect
	dexasen	purpose after porque	Imperfect
	tuviese	result after impersonal (óvose de concluir)	Imperfect
	criase	result after impersonal (óvose de concluir)	Imperfect

CHAPTER XIX

(No examples).

CHAPTER XVI. Page 7	tuviase	after mandab	Imperfect
	tuviase	purpose after mandab	Imperfect
CHAPTER XVII.	tuviase	after rokahe	Imperfect
	tuviase	after rokahe	Imperfect
CHAPTER XVIII. Page 8.	tuviase	after mandab	Imperfect
	oriseen	after mandab	Imperfect
	tuviase	after rokahe	Imperfect
	orisee	some--relative--potential	Imperfect
	tuviase	some--relative--potential	Imperfect
	tuviase	after <u>mahe</u> <u>pas</u>	Imperfect
	tuviase	after <u>mahe</u> <u>pas</u> (orisee)	Imperfect
	orisee	after responding with idea of request	Imperfect
	orisee	after responding with idea of request	Imperfect
	tuviase	indefinite relative	Imperfect
	orisee	after mandab	Imperfect
	tuviase	purpose after rokahe	Imperfect
	orisee	purpose after rokahe (pas)	Imperfect
	orisee	result after purpose as concordant-- de sel manare	Imperfect
	tuviase	after <u>mahe</u> <u>pas</u>	Imperfect
	tuviase	purpose after rokahe (indef)	Imperfect
	tuviase	purpose after rokahe (indef)	Imperfect
	orisee	purpose after rokahe (indef)	Imperfect
	orisee	result after imperatival "ovose de conclure"	Imperfect
	tuviase	purpose after rokahe	Imperfect
	tuviase	result after imperatival "ovose de conclure"	Imperfect
	orisee	result after imperatival "ovose de conclure"	Imperfect

CHAPTER XX

Page 12	cumpliesen	used after que in very formal imperative sense.	Imperfect
Page 13	quedase	result after tanto que	Imperfect
	fuese	purpose after mando	Imperfect
Page 15	fuesen	purpose after ordene	Imperfect
	mandasen	protasis after como si	Pluperfect
	suplicase	purpose after encomende'	Imperfect
	hiciese	after queria'	Imperfect
Page 16	librase	purpose after mande'	Imperfect
	hiciese	purpose after mande'	Imperfect
	fuesen (contenidas)	protasis after como si	Imperfect passive
	pudiesen	indefinite relative (characteristic result)	Imperfect
	fuesen	purpose after mande'	Imperfect

CHAPTER XXI

	aceptasen	purpose after requirio'	Imperfect
Page 17	hiciesen	purpose after suplicaba	Imperfect
	jurasen	purpose after suplicar	Imperfect

CHAPTER XXII quisiesen (2 ex.) purpose after suplicaban Imperfect

CHAPTER XXIII. (No examples)

CHAPTER XXIV

Page 18	pusiesen	after dixo with sense of command	Imperfect
	hiciesen	protasis	Imperfect
	guardasen	protasis	Imperfect
	Hiciesen	protasis	Imperfect
	(guardase (aderazase (acrecentase	apodosis in indirect discourse after dixo.	Imperfect
	hiciesen	protasis	Imperfect
	demandase	apodosis of above but dependent upon dixo (indirect discourse).	Imperfect

CHAPTER XX

Page 12

unpublished

used after due in very formal letters-
five sense.

imperfect

Page 13

unpublished

result after tanto que

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after mando

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after ordene

imperfect

unpublished

protesta after como si

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after encomenda

imperfect

unpublished

after guerra

imperfect

Page 14

unpublished

purpose after mando

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after mando

imperfect

unpublished (continuation) protesta after como si

imperfect passive

unpublished

indefinite relative (characteristic
result)

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after mando

imperfect

CHAPTER XXI

unpublished

purpose after tanto

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after suplico

imperfect

unpublished

purpose after suplico

imperfect

CHAPTER XXII

unpublished

purpose after suplico

imperfect

CHAPTER XXIII. (No examples)

CHAPTER XXIV

Page 15

unpublished

after dico with sense of command

imperfect

unpublished

protesta

imperfect

unpublished

protesta

imperfect

unpublished

protesta

imperfect

(unpublished)
(unpublished)
(unpublished)

apodaca in indirect discourse after
dico.

imperfect

unpublished

protesta

imperfect

unpublished

apodaca of above but dependent upon
dico (indirect discourse).

imperfect

PREFACION

CHAPTER XXIV.

Page 19	escribiese	after ante que	Imperfect
	publicase	after antes que	Imperfect
	fuese	after impersonal (no se sabe quien)	Imperfect
	fuese	indefinite after quien quiera	Imperfect
	(escribiese (continuase	indefinite relative(characteristic) after (impersonal) (no se halla quien)	Imperfect
*Page 20	tuviese	after impersonal "es de creer"	Imperfect
	(fuera (siguiera	potential viendo que	Imperfect
	(corrigiese (emendase	purpose after fue mandado	Imperfect
	hiciesen	protasis	Imperfect
Page 22	hiciesen	concessive after aun que	Imperfect

INTERVAL

Page 19	escribiere	after ante que	imperfect
	publicare	after antea que	imperfect
	finire	after impersonal (no se sabe quien)	imperfect
	finire	indefinito after quien quise	imperfect
	(escribiere) (continuas)	indefinito relativo (characteristic) after (impersonal) (no se halla quien)	imperfect
Page 20	conviesse	after impersonal "se de creer"	imperfect
	(fuere) (siguiera)	potential viera que	imperfect
	(corriesse) (comendasse)	purpose after fue mandado	imperfect
	hicieron	proposala	imperfect
Page 22	hicieron	concessive after aun que	imperfect

HUciera and Hubiese

in

Garcilaso - Obras

Edited by Navarro Torna's

Madrid 1924

(Clásicos Castellanos).

Page 5 line 53	Estuviera	como si	Pluperfect
Page 6 line 90	debiera	relative	Imperfect indicative
Page 9 line 134	fuese	aunque	Imperfect
Page 11 line 173	pudiera	result	May be Imperfect indicative, imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.
Page 12 line 179	trocara	after impersonal	Imperfect subjective
line 181	trocara	rhetorical question, repeated from above	Imperfect subjunctive
line 186	tuvieras	protasis	Pluperfect
line 187	fuera tenido	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 188	viera	apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 18 line 282	dijera	potential in rhetorical question	Pluperfect
Page 24 line 408	pusieran	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 409	fuera acabadas	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 413	vieran	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 28 line 10	pudiera	potential	Imperfect?
Page 29 line 3	pudiese	Oh si! unrealized wish	Imperfect
Page 31 line 84	alegrase	purpose after para que	Imperfect
line 86	hallase	como si	Imperfect

Page 41			
line 289	despidiera	result (characteristic)	Imperfect
Page 42			
line 309	fuese	result (potential)	Imperfect
line 310	hubiese	protasis	Imperfect
line 312	anochebiese	after temo (indefinite future)	Imperfect
line 327	pensara	apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 43			
line 328	pudiera	in negative clause in indicative discourse after pensara	Imperfect
line 329	probara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 331	juzgara	after probara (contingent)	Imperfect
line 338	comunicaras	protasis	Pluperfect
line 339	pensaras	protasis (que-si)	Pluperfect
line 343	fuera	after confieso (indefinite future)	Imperfect
Page 44			
line 361	avisase	after podria ser, impersonal	Imperfect
line 362	llorase	after impersonal	Imperfect
Page 45			
line 376	aliviase	purpose	Imperfect
line 377	probase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 48			
line 425	descubriese	after rogo	Imperfect
line 428	dijese	indefinite relative	Imperfect
line 430	pubiese	result	Imperfect
Page 49			
line 459	contase	after rogo	Imperfect
line 461	recelase	after rogo	Imperfect
line 463	amase	potential?	Imperfect
	(The chief reason for the form seems to be the rhyme)		
line 480	estuviera	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 50			
line 501	condujese	indirect question--	Imperfect but with perfective force. (Rhyme)
Page 51			
line 503	estuviese	como temporal	Pluperfect
line 505	moviese	negative result after sinque	Pluperfect
Page 52			
line 534	rompiese	relative clause (potential)	Imperfect
line 536	saliese	result after hizo que	Imperfect
line 538	muriese	indefinite relative-- <u>potential</u>	Imperfect
line 549	fuera	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 54			
line 590	fuese	result	Imperfect
line 593	estuviese	protasis	Imperfect
line 595	tuviese	after jurabas--equivalent to tendria	Imperfect

Page 58			
*line 658	pudiera	result	Pluperfect
Page 59			
line 681	tratara	apodosis	Pluperfect?
line 683	pensaras	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 60			
line 684	quisiera	equivalent to querria	Imperfect subjunctive
line 688	mirase	para que	Imperfect
line 691	olvidase	after "no consiente"	Imperfect
Page 61			
line 730	diese	rhetorical question (potential)	Imperfect
line 731	siguiese	result	Imperfect
Page 62			
line 755	fuera	protasis	Imperfect
line 757	diera	apodosis	Imperfect
Page 64			
line 790	perdiese	protasis	Imperfect
Page 65			
line 804	dijera	(potential)	Pluperfect
Page 68			
line 853	cayese	purpose	Imperfect
Page 68			
line 858	abrase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 70			
line 884	tuviese	volitive	Imperfect
Page 76			
line 989	fuese	como si	Imperfect
line 995	acabase	protasis	Imperfect
line 996	escapase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 83			
line 1084	impidiese	protasis	Imperfect
line 1086	presumiese	protasis	Imperfect
line 1088	ofendiese	implied protasis but dependent upon temo	Imperfect
Page 89			
line 1217	fuera	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 1218	tuviera	protasis	Pluperfect
line 1218	mirara	rhetorical question but equivalent to protasis	Pluperfect
line 1221	diera	equivalent to apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 90			
line 1230	dijeras	apodosis (result)	Pluperfect
line 1231	vieras	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 94			
line 1310	hiciese	relative clause of purpose	Imperfect

Page 95			
line 1317	mirara	protasis	Imperfect
line 1323	naciese	after primero que--temporal	Pluperfect
line 1323	supiese	purpose	Imperfect
line 1324	diese	characteristic	Imperfect
line 1330	juzgara	implied apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 96			
line 1357	pudiera	result	Imperfect
Page 97			
line 1374	allegase	after rogase	Imperfect
line 1375	rogase	after idea of request	Imperfect
Page 99			
line 1406	mirase	conditional relative	Imperfect
line 1407	cotejase	conditional relative	Imperfect
Page 100			
line 1423	quisiera	purpose	Imperfect
Page 101			
line 1429	guiara	rhetorical question but equivalent to apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 102			
line 1462	pudiera	main clause	Simple imperfect indicative
Page 105			
line 1524	vieras	potential	Imperfect
Page 106			
line 1538	dijera-	result after de manera que	Imperfect
Page 108			
line 1584	empeciese	purpose	Imperfect
line 1584	recibiese	purpose	Imperfect
line 1585	fuese	result	Imperfect
Page 109			
line 1598	quemara	after como si	Pluperfect
line 1607	viese	purpose after para que	Imperfect
line 1608	fuese	indefinite relative	Imperfect
*line 1609	vieras	main clause (apodosis) (The form might be anything)	Imperfect
line 1616	hiciera	looks like a pure potential	Imperfect
line 1617	esprimiera	characteristic	Imperfect
Page 110			
line 1623	pudiera	main clause	Imperfect Indicative
line 1627	vieras	main clause	Imperfect Indicative (anything)
line 1630	pudiera	main clause	Imperfect Indicative (anything)
line 1633	hallaran	contingent	Imperfect
line 1634	pararan	characteristic	Imperfect

Page 111			
line 1673	estuviera	conditional relative	Imperfect
line 1674	juzgara	apodosis	Imperfect
Page 112			
line 1689	vieras	main clause	imperfect indicative (anything)
Page 114			
line 1745	Oyeras	protasis	Pluperfect
line 1746	creyeras	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 1750	pudieran	apodosis but in result clause after <u>que</u>	Pluperfect
line 1751	dieran	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 117			
line 1823	juzgase	concessive after aunque	Pluperfect
line 1824	alcanzase	after juzgase (very indefinite)	Pluperfect
Page 118			
line 1840	viese ¹	rhetorical question (characteristic	Imperfect
Page 124			
line 67	pudieran	result imperfect	Indicative
Page 129			
line 157	templase	purpose after por que	Imperfect
Page 134			
line 258	contase	purpose	Imperfect
line 260	mostrase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 135			
line 262	senalase	after quiso	Imperfect
line 263	publicase	after quiso	Imperfect
line 272	pudiera	result	Imperfect indicative (anything)
Page 143			
line 5	descargase	purpose	Imperfect
line 5	acabase	purpose	Imperfect
line 7	bastase	folleros si in an indirect question	Imperfect
Page 144			
line 9	aprovechase	characteristic	Imperfect
line 11	mitigase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 148			
line 103	pudiera	main clause	Pluperfect subjunctive (Very indefinite form. It might be anything.)
line 104	enganara	same as preceding	
line 106	prometiera	same as preceding	
Page 159			
line 46	hubiera estado	protasis	Pluperfect
line 48	viviera	apodosis but depends upon "no niego que"	Imperfect subjunctive

Page 111 Line 1875	calculators	conditional relative	Intersect
Page 112 Line 1885	calculators	apobolus	Intersect
Page 113 Line 1895	calculators	main classes	Intersect
Page 114 Line 1905	calculators	pro main	Intersect
Page 115 Line 1915	calculators	apobolus	Intersect
Page 116 Line 1925	calculators	apobolus but in result of first	Intersect
Page 117 Line 1935	calculators	pro main	Intersect
Page 118 Line 1945	calculators	connected after main	Intersect
Page 119 Line 1955	calculators	after purpose (very inefficient)	Intersect
Page 120 Line 1965	calculators	theoretical question (very inefficient)	Intersect
Page 121 Line 1975	calculators	mainly important	Intersect
Page 122 Line 1985	calculators	purpose after or not	Intersect
Page 123 Line 1995	calculators	purpose	Intersect
Page 124 Line 2005	calculators	purpose	Intersect
Page 125 Line 2015	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 126 Line 2025	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 127 Line 2035	calculators	result	Intersect
Page 128 Line 2045	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 129 Line 2055	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 130 Line 2065	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 131 Line 2075	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 132 Line 2085	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 133 Line 2095	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 134 Line 2105	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 135 Line 2115	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 136 Line 2125	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 137 Line 2135	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 138 Line 2145	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 139 Line 2155	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 140 Line 2165	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 141 Line 2175	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 142 Line 2185	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 143 Line 2195	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 144 Line 2205	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 145 Line 2215	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 146 Line 2225	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 147 Line 2235	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 148 Line 2245	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 149 Line 2255	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 150 Line 2265	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 151 Line 2275	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 152 Line 2285	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 153 Line 2295	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 154 Line 2305	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 155 Line 2315	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 156 Line 2325	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 157 Line 2335	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 158 Line 2345	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 159 Line 2355	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 160 Line 2365	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 161 Line 2375	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 162 Line 2385	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 163 Line 2395	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 164 Line 2405	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 165 Line 2415	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 166 Line 2425	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 167 Line 2435	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 168 Line 2445	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 169 Line 2455	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 170 Line 2465	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 171 Line 2475	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 172 Line 2485	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 173 Line 2495	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 174 Line 2505	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 175 Line 2515	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 176 Line 2525	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 177 Line 2535	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 178 Line 2545	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 179 Line 2555	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 180 Line 2565	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 181 Line 2575	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 182 Line 2585	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 183 Line 2595	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 184 Line 2605	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 185 Line 2615	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 186 Line 2625	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 187 Line 2635	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 188 Line 2645	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 189 Line 2655	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 190 Line 2665	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 191 Line 2675	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 192 Line 2685	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 193 Line 2695	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 194 Line 2705	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 195 Line 2715	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 196 Line 2725	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 197 Line 2735	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 198 Line 2745	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 199 Line 2755	calculators	after main	Intersect
Page 200 Line 2765	calculators	after main	Intersect

Page 162			
line 104	sobreviniese	after permitio	Imperfect
line 106	consumiese	purpose after porque	Imperfect
line 112	viese	protasis	Pluperfect
line 116	fuese venido	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 165			
line 182	llevase	protasis	Imperfect
line 183	gastase	protasis	Imperfect
Page 173			
line 9	fuesedes llevada	protasis	Pluperfect
line 10	supiese	protasis	Imperfect
Page 174			
line 29	bastase	after como si	Imperfect
line 32	pluguiese	wish	Imperfect
line 32	aprovechase	depends upon pluguiese	Imperfect
Page 175			
line 33	pensase	purpose	Imperfect
Page 178			
line 26	tuviese	after como si	Imperfect
Page 179			
line 1	pudiese	rhetorical question	Imperfect
Page 181			
line 3	pudiera	potential	Imperfect
line 5	descansara	purpose	Imperfect
line 6	estuviera	evidently used to fill out the rhyme	It could be anything perhaps imperfect subjunctive of characteristic
Page 184			
line 69	tuvieras	apodosis	Imperfect
line 70	hubieras	protasis	Imperfect
Page 187			
line 46	quedase	after desear	Imperfect
line 48	desease	relative clause dependent upon negative	Pluperfect
line 51	gobernase	and,	
line 52	usase	after consintio	Imperfect
Page 188			
line 55	hubiese pasado	after expression of regret	Pluperfect
line 61	pudiera	relative clause	probably pluperfect in im- plied apodosis
Page 191			
line 148	enganase	protasis	Imperfect
line 151	hablase	sinque--negative result	Imperfect

Page 193			
line 2	pudiese	protasis	Imperfect
line 3	aplacase	result	Imperfect
Page 194			
line 2	enternebiese	result	Imperfect
line 4	moviese	result	Imperfect
line 5	trajese	result	Imperfect
*Page 201			
line 4	pudiera	result	Imperfect indicative
Page 202			
line 7	fuese	purpose after para que	Imperfect
Page 204			
line 9	pudiera	apodosis	Imperfect
line 11	pudiera	protasis	Imperfect
Page 228			
line 4	fuera	relative clause (characteristic)	Imperfect
Page 244			
line 11	pudiese	potential	Imperfect
Page 246			
line 4	partiese	indirect question	Imperfect
line 5	dejase	indefinite relative	Imperfect
line 8	supiese	after negative impersonal	Imperfect
line 13	hiciera	protasis	Pluperfect

GARCILASO
Prose

Page 253			
line 1	oviera sabido	protasis	Pluperfect
line 3	bastárame	apodosis	Imperfect
line 11	traduxese	purpose	Imperfect
Page 254			
line 15	fuera	concessive after aun que	Imperfect
line 16	escusara	after creo (equivalent to apodosis)	Pluperfect
line 18	viniesse	antes que	Pluperfect
line 20	empeçara	protasis	Imperfect
line 21	creyera	apodosis	Imperfect
Page 255			
line 36	acordara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 44	avissasse	indefinite relative (implied Protasis)	Pluperfect
line 45	perdiéramos	relative clause equivalent to apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 255			
line 52	pudiera	relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
Page 256			
line 56	hiziédeses	relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
line 77	quisiessen	indefinite relative	Imperfect

Page 257

line 91	ofendiesse	relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
line 103	pudiesemos	purpose after porque	Imperfect
line 109	fuessen	relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect

Page 258

line 121	pudiesse	indefinite relative after como	Imperfect
line 122	quisiesse	after ove miedo	Imperfect
line 124	hiziesse	purpose after trabajo	Imperfect
line 127	diera	concessive after aunque	Pluperfect
line 128	oviera	after indefinite relative	Imperfect
line 129	enoxara	result	Pluperfect
line 151	passasse	purpose	Imperfect

Page 262

line 11	tuviessse	protasis	Imperfect
line 12	valiessen	relative characteristic	Imperfect
line 13	valiessen	same as preceding	

ANTONIO de GUEVARA

Menosprecio de Corte y Alabanza de Aldea

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Madrid, 1915.

Page 29			
line 9	Preguntasse	temporal after como	Pluperfect
line 11.	Dixera	after como si	Pluperfect
Page 30			
line 2	Tuviessen	after mando	Imperfect
line 4	Diessen	after mando	Imperfect
line 7	Viniesse	protasis	Imperfect
line 8	Fuesse	after impersonal	Imperfect
line 10	acotassen	after <u>so pena que</u> (result)	Imperfect
line 11	Desterrassen	after <u>so pena que</u> (result)	Imperfect
line 12	Dixesse	indefinite	Pluperfect
Page 32			
line 8	Dixesse	after como si	Pluperfect
Page 33			
line 15	Quisiessemos	protasis	Imperfect
line 5	Fuesse	concessive	Imperfect
line 6	Fuesse	concessive	Imperfect
line 7	Quisiesse	protasis	Imperfect
line 8	Tuviesse	protasis	Imperfect
line 9	Enmendasse	after impersonal (negative)(potential)	Imperfect
Page 35			
line 1	Uviesse filosofodo	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 3	Rinessen	after como temporal	Imperfect
line 8	Quisiesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 37			
line 2	Quisiera	apodosis (as queria is used just before, the writer probably intentionally avoided querria. May xxx be imperfect indicative.)	Imperfect
line 18	Supiesse	volitive after oxala	Pluperfect
Page 40			
line 7	Fuera	volitive after oxala	Pluperfect but probably with tinge of Imperfect-"would that my life had been (and were)-----!
Page 41			
line 18	Dedicassen	after impersonal	Imperfect but pluperfect meaning is possible.

Page 42			
line 15	Saliesse	purpose	Imperfect
Page 43			
line 2	Uviesse	after de manera que, purpose	Imperfect
line 16	Pudieran	result or implied apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 44			
line 6	Hiziesse	after mando	Imperfect
line 7	Hiziessen	after mando	Imperfect
*Page 45			
line 23	Quisiessedes	protasis	Imperfect
Page 46			
line 1	Tratassedes	protasis	Imperfect
line 1	Leyessedes	protasis	Imperfect
Page 49			
line 7	Ensenorearan	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 8	Alcancaran	protasis	Pluperfect

The two verbs above are discussed by Martinez. They are called "potencial" on the authority of Cuervo and are said to refer to indefinite time. It appears to me that no matter what the forms are called the form in -ra is used because the supposition refers to actual facts. Otherwise the forms in -se would have been used. This may be the implication in the word "potencial".

Page 56			
line 11	Estuviesse	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 11	Moviesse	after como temporal	Pluperfect
Page 58			
line 14	Viniessen	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 15	Offresciessen	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 16	Estuviesse	after como temporal	Pluperfect
Page 62			
line 9	Estuviera	implied apodosis (very vivid)	Pluperfect

This appears to be a good example of the "potencial" but as in line 8, page 48, a supposition is made in regard to actual facts.

Page 62.(cont.)			
*line 19	Ossara	rhetorical question (implied apodosis)	Pluperfect
Page 63			
line 4	Fuesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 64 (1-10)			
line 12	Dixera	after como si	Pluperfect
line 12	empleara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 12	Diera	protasis	Pluperfect
line 13	Aparejara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 14	Capitulara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 15	Ossaras	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 15	Tuviera	apodosis	Pluperfect

Compare page 62, line 19.

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Page 67			
line 17	Quiessesemos	protasis	Imperfect
Page 69			
line 8	Dixesse	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 70			
line 15	Fuesse	concessive	Imperfect
line 15	Hallasemos	protasis	Imperfect, but with tinge of pluperfect
Page 74			
line 4	Ensenassen	after primero----que temporal	Imperfect
Page 75			
line 4	Pusiessen	after mando	Imperfect
line 6	Quisiessen	Indefinite (relative) potential	Imperfect
		characteristic	Imperfect
line 7	Inclinassen	Indefinite (relative) potential	Imperfect
		characteristic	Imperfect
line 23	Eligiesse	obligation	Imperfect
*Page 76			
line 1	Morasse	Obligation	Imperfect
line 2	Pudiesse	Relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
line 3	Ossasse	Relative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
Page 82(1-5)	Diessen	after como temporal	Imperfect
line 6	Respondiesse	object clause of purpose	Imperfect
line 9	Dixera	after como si	Pluperfect
Page 84			
line 22	Fuera	protasis	Pluperfect
Page 85			
line 4	Fueran	apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 87			
line 19	Uviesse quitado	after despues que	Pluperfect
line 20	Ossasse	after impersonal	Imperfect
line 21	Pudiesse	after impersonal	Imperfect
Page 88			
line 18	Preguntassemos	protasis	Imperfect
line 19	Dixesse	protasis	Imperfect
Page 92			
line 9	curassen	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 11	Rinesse	after como temporal	Imperfect
Page 93			
line 6	Fuesse	protasis	Imperfect
*line 10	Valiera	apodosis	Imperfect

Page 97 line 18	Quisiessen	protasis	Imperfect
Page 98 line 4	Uviera retraido /	protasis	Pluperfect
line 5	Uvieran mejorado	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 10	Pudiera (ser)	potential-equivalent to podria /	Imperfect
line 10	Cupiera	after impersonal	Imperfect
Page 101 line 7	Procurasse	after negative impersonal	Imperfect
Page 104 line 7	Repartiesse	after impersonal	Imperfect
line 8	Descargasse	after impersonal	Imperfect
Page 110 line 11	Dixessen	after como temporal	Imperfect
Page 113 line 6	Fuessen	protasis (como si)	Imperfect
Page 125 *line 16	Uviesse	relative clause equivalent to protasis	Imperfect
Page 158 line 3	Mandassen	after avria / impersonal	Imperfect
line 4	Quexassen	after impersonal	Imperfect
Page 163 line 13	Valiera	implied apodosis--potential	Imperfect
Page 168 line 4	Diesse	indefinite relative	Imperfect
line 4	Fuesse	characteristic result	Imperfect
line 22	Hiziessen	protasis	Imperfect with tinge of pluperfect
Page 175	Dixesse	after como si	Pluperfect
Page 177 line 7	Hiziesse	indefinite relative after negative	Imperfect
line 8	Emprendiesse	indefinite relative after negative	Imperfect
Page 181 line 8	Uviesse	protasis after como si	Imperfect
line 8	comencasse	protasis after como si	Imperfect
line 22	Tuviessen	protasis	Imperfect
line 25	Negociara	relative clause	Pluperfect indicative
Page 188 line 1	Diesse	after mando /	Imperfect
line 3	Uviesse	indefinite relative	Imperfect
Page 189 line 12	Juntassen	protasis	Imperfect
line 14	Pussiessen	protasis	Imperfect

Page 191			
line 6	Comencassemos	protasis	Imperfect
line 7	Llegassemos	indefinite or contingent future after de que as soon as	Pluperfect
line 7	Contassemos	protasis	Imperfect
Page 195			
line 5	Hicieran	implied apodosis	Pluperfect
Page 196			
line 3	Estuviesse	protasis	Imperfect
line 5	Tomasse	potential or rather contingent-prac- tically equivalent to apodosis of preceding	Imperfect
Page 198			
line 4	Mandasse	protasis	Imperfect
line 6	Quedasse	indefinite depending upon imagino-- practically apodosis of above	Imperfect
Page 199			
line 22	Estuviesse	depends upon querian	Imperfect
line 22	Conosciesse	after dixo indirect command, protasis implied	
line 25	Conosciesse	xx protasis	Imperfect
Page 205			
line 20	Viessemos	protasis	Imperfect
line 26	Fuessen	protasis	Imperfect
line 27	Fuessen	protasis	Imperfect
Page 214			
line	Ossaran	Implied apodosis	Pluperfect
line 9	Fuessen	protasis	Imperfect
line 26	Cresciesen	protasis	Imperfect
Page 215			
line 10	Supiessen and aprendiessen	purpose after porque	Imperfect
line 14	Anadiesse	after como temporal	Pluperfect
Page 216			
line 1	Parassen	(purpose) in object clause after dariam ^s licen ^{ca}	Imperfect
line 2	Quedasse	conditional after ^s contal que	Imperfect
line 14	Fuessen	negative clause of characteristic	Imperfect
line 18	Uviessen	protasis	Imperfect
Page 217			
line 20	Prorrogasse	indirect quotation equivalent to protasis	Pluperfect
Page 218			
line 1	Fuesse	after mando	Imperfect
line 3	Durara and quardara	protasis	both imperfect (but durara may be pluperfect)
line 4	Fuesse	after juro and afirmo but equivalent to apodosis	Imperfect

Page 221

line 5	Dexase	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 6	Tornasse	after como temporal	Pluperfect
line 7	Estuviesse	after como temporal	Imperfect
line 9	Dexaras	protasis	Pluperfect
line 9	Lavaras	apodosis	probably imperfect
line 11	Contentasses	protasis	Pluperfect

Page 224

line 2	Tuviesse	after como temporal	Imperfect
line 3	Escusasse	after como temporal	Imperfect or pluperfect characteristic
line 5	Cenasse	relative clause depending upon negative impersonal verb	Imperfect
line 6	cenassen	relative clause depending upon negative impersonal verb	Imperfect
line 13	Dixesse	after como si	Pluperfect

Page 225

line 9	Uviesse	after rogavan	Imperfect
line 10	Fuesse servido	after rogavan	Imperfect
line 11	Fuesse	indefinite future after <u>en quanto que</u>	Imperfect

Page 228

line 15	Uviesse hecho	after porque causal stating an <u>alleged</u> reason contrary to fact	Pluperfect
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Page 231

line 12	Salteasse	after antes que	Pluperfect (very clear example of traditional Latin Pluperfect)
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Page 236

line 14	Tuviera	with oxala'	Pluperfect
line 19	Faltasse	(Nunca fui a palacio que me faltasse -----un cortesano con quien murmurar) result	Imperfect
line 20	Viesse	result	Imperfect (see line 19, page 236)

Page 237

line 2	Pusiesse	relative characteristic	good example of potential imperfect
line 4	Saliesse	protasis	Imperfect
line 4	Saliesse	result	Imperfect (see line 20 page 236)
line 7	Agradasse	characteristic result	Imperfect
line 8	Contentasse	characteristic result	Imperfect
line 10.	Viniesse	Both of the above show strong potential meaning. result	Imperfect

Page 238

line 1	Fuera	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 1	Parara	protasis	Pluperfect
line 9	Fuesse	after queria	Imperfect

Page 239			
line 5	Dieran	Concessive	Imperfect
line 6	Preguntaran	concessive	Imperfect
Page 241			
line 9	Acabara	after <u>O si</u> , protasis and wish	Pluperfect
line 9	Fuera	apodosis	Pluperfect
line 20	Fuesse	after <u>antes que</u>	Pluperfect
*Page 242			
line 4	Debiera	relative clause	Imperfect
Page 244			
line---	Tuviessen	after <u>holgava</u>	Imperfect
Page 245			
line----	Mudasse	after <u>desear</u>	Imperfect
Page 246			
line 21	Leyesse	after impersonal	Imperfect
line 21	Dixesse	relative characteristic or potential	Imperfect
line 22	Affirmasse	relative characteristic or potential	Imperfect.

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In the fall of 1921 I started the study of Peninsular Spanish at the University of Heidelberg. In April, 1922, I entered the University of Heidelberg and for one semester completed my studies in Spanish under Professor Hermann Wissmann, who was at that

at this point it became necessary to change the plan of continuing my studies in Spain. In 1921, instructor in Latin, German and History at the High School of Philadelphia. In 1922 I accepted the position of the Bureau of Education, Philippine Islands, and spent the following three and one-half years as secretary of the Bureau of Oriental Negroes. In December, 1924, I was appointed teacher of German and History at the High School of New York.

In September, 1925, I returned to the United States and served one year as teacher of French and German at the High School. In 1926 I was appointed head of Department of Languages, High School of Commerce, Boston, where I remained until October, 1928, when I was appointed to be the Chief Examiner, Boston School Committee.

During my term of service in Boston, I taught German, French and Spanish in the High School of Commerce; French, Spanish and Latin in evening and summer sessions.

The summer of 1928 was spent in the city of Paris, France; the summer of 1929 in the city of Rome, Italy.

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J O E L H A T H E W A Y .

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I was graduated from the Pittsfield (Mass.) High School - Classical Course - in June, 1895. In September, 1895, I entered Williams College, where I completed the full four years course, specializing in the Classical Languages and in German. I received my diploma in 1899 with honors in Latin and German, and with Φ .B.K. rank.

In the fall of 1899 I entered the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School and spent one year in the study of German Philology. In May, 1901, I entered the University of Leipzig and for one semester continued my studies in German Philology under Sievers, Witkowski, Koster, Holz and von Bahder.

At this point it became necessary for me to renounce the plan of continuing my graduate work. I became in September, 1901, instructor in Latin, German and History at the Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia. In 1901, I entered the service of the Bureau of Education, Philippine Islands, and remained in the Islands three full years as teacher of English in the Province of Oriental Negros. In September of 1904 I was appointed teacher of German and History in the High School, Passaic, New Jersey.

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During the war I served from July, 1918, to June, 1919, as Captain, Military Intelligence Department, Washington. The summer of 1922 was spent in Spain and France.

After intermittent study over a period of nine years I secured my degree of A.M. from Boston University in 1920. Such leisure as I have been able to command during the last six years has been devoted to study and research for the degree of Ph.D.

I have had little time to devote to outside interests. I am a member of several learned societies, have served the New England Modern Language Associations in various capacities, including two terms as President (1918-1920); was one of the first associate editors of Hispania, and have served on the Editorial Board of the Modern Language Journal. I was a charter member of the Linguistic Society of America.

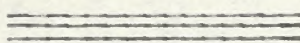
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Modern French Stories, - American Book Company, 1916.

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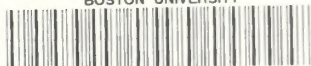
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